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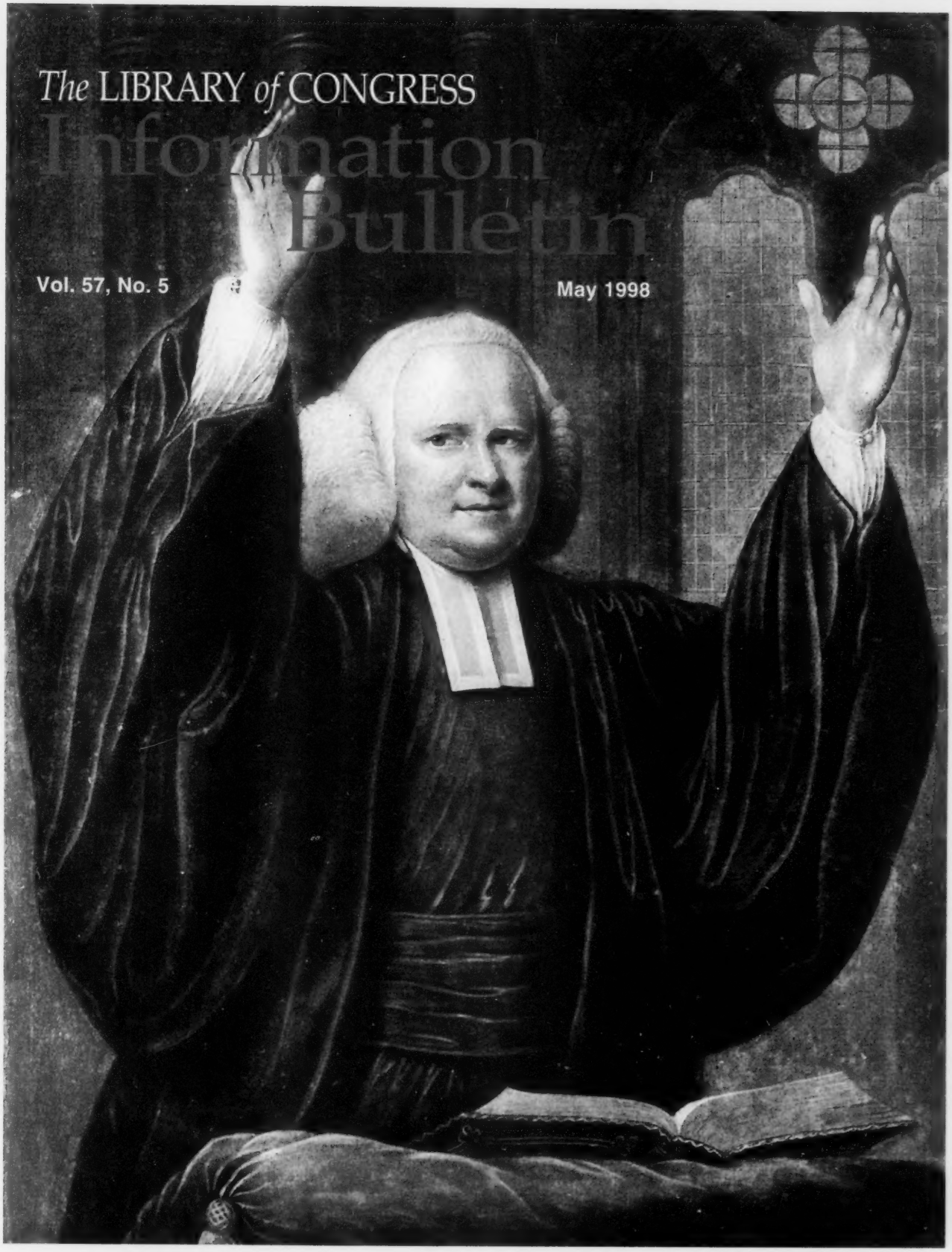

Religion and the Founding of the American Republic

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 57, No. 5 May 1998

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: *The Reverend Mr. George Whitefield A.M.,* a mezzotint from 1767 by John Greenwood (after Nathaniel Hone), appears in the companion volume to "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic," a new exhibition which opens June 4 at the Library. *National Portrait Gallery*

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at http://www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/.

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

America's Favorite Poems

White House Event Launches Poet Laureate Project

President and Mrs. Clinton helped Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Robert Pinsky kick off his Favorite Poem project, one of the Library's bicentennial commemorations, with a reading at the White House April 22.

President Clinton read two poems to an audience of 200, including Dr. Billington and his wife, Marjorie.

The White House event, "American Poetry" was the third "Millennium Evening" hosted by the president and first lady. Other millennium evenings at the White House featured Harvard historian Bernard Bailyn and Cambridge physicist Stephen Hawking.

The poetry evening included a 10-minute video about the role of the Poet Laureate and the last three Laureates, narrated by Dr. Billington. "The Poet Laureate Consultants in Poetry to the Library of Congress celebrate the richness and variety of American poetry here at the Library and share it as far as possible with the American people," Dr. Billington said.

Immediate past Laureates Robert Hass (1995-1997) and Rita Dove (1993-1995) read during the program and two other consultants in poetry were in the audience: William Meredith (1978-1980) and Anthony Hecht (1982-1984). Other poets in attendance included: John Ashbery, Lorna Dee Cervantes, Jorie Graham, Carolyn Forche, W.S. Merwin, Yusef Komunyakaa, Lucille Clifton, Frank Bidart, Louise Gluck, Carl Phillips and Carol Muske. The director of the American Academy of Poets, William Wadsworth, also attended.

Mrs. Clinton said to the gathering: "I hope you will also get a chance to visit the foyer and see some of the extraordinary works that capture American's role in poetry and poetry's role in America. For that exhibit and so much more, we owe a huge debt of gratitude to Dr. James Billington, the Center for the Book, the curators and the entire Library of Congress

The first lady read "The Makers" by former Poet Laureate Howard Nemerov: "Who can remember back to the first poets/The greatest ones, greater even than Orpheus ... They were the ones that in whatever tongue/Worded the world ... and sang the towers/Of the city into the astonished sky."

Mr. Pinsky introduced the Laureates' readings as: representative of the great heritage of American poetry; poems of the past for future generations of children; and poems that display "the crazy mixes and improvisations that are behind our American works such as jazz, feature films, poetry and country music."

"Americans," he said, "should be most patriotic about this impurity."

Then the poets took turns reading Robert Frost's "Directive": "Back out of all this now too much for us ... There is a house that is no more a house ..." The poem goes on to describe the route to the house and how nature has overtaken the dwelling: "And if you're lost enough to find yourself/By now, pull in your ladder road behind you/and put a sign up CLOSED to all but me."

Frost describes "a brook that was the water of the house" and a goblet he kept "hidden in the instep arch/Of an old cedar ... Here are your waters and your watering place./Drink and be whole again beyond confusion."

Said President Clinton: "In this crazy world we're living in, [where] everything's running around so fast, [poetry] gives us a sense of who we are and who we are becoming as individuals."

He then read "Ars Poetica" by the late Octavio Paz:

Between what I see and what I say
Between what I say and what I keep silent
Between what I keep silent and what I dream
Between what I dream and what I forget: Poetry.

As the program continued, members of the audience, including a veteran, students, a minister and an English teacher recited several poems and Mr. Pinsky took questions from around the country through an interactive Internet hookup. The audience also watched a videotape of a visit by the first lady and the three Laureates to J. Hayden Johnson Junior High School in Washington, where students were practicing for a "poetry slam," or poetry-reading competition.

President Clinton then read "Concord Hymn," by Ralph Waldo Emerson, which uses the phrase "the shot heard 'round the world" to commemorate the Revolutionary War battles of Lexington and Concord, Mass.

Guests viewed a temporary display of original manuscripts, first editions and rare books from the Library, including one of Walt Whitman's notebooks open to early versions of "Song of Myself"; a signed presentation copy of Langston Hughes's first published poem, "The Negro Speaks of Rivers"; and a working copy of Robert Frost's "Dedication," the poem he composed but could not read because of the glare at President Kennedy's inauguration, Jan. 20, 1961.

N. Alicia Byers

Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky (bottom right) with Washingtonians who read their favorite poems in the Mumford Room April 2.

A video downlink to the Mumford Room at the Library allowed staff to watch the 45-minute program while it occurred across town at the White House. In the spirit of the Favorite Poem project, before the downlink began, eight staff members took the podium in the Mumford Room to recite their favorite poems.

The reading in the Mumford Room was not unlike the Washington Favorite Poem event held at the Library on April 2, when 25 people, including Sen. Thad Cochran (R-Miss.), a cabdriver, a police sergeant, a school principal, several students, a neurologist and a real estate agent read their favorite poems.

Favorite Poem readings were also held in New York on April 1 and Boston on April 8, and in St. Louis on April 25 and Los Angeles on April 26. The Boston, St. Louis and Los Angeles readings were sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book.

"Creativity is one of the themes of the Library's bicentennial in 2000," said John Y. Cole, the center's director. "We were pleased that the close cooperation between the Library's Bicentennial Project and the White House Millennium Council resulted in the furthering of the renaissance of poetry in the United States through the country's three latest Laureates."

The Washington Favorite Poem reading was organized by poet David Gewanter, a poet who read in the fall literary series and one of Mr. Pinsky's former students. During his introduction, Mr. Pinsky called poetry an individual art "that goes very far back." Its locus, he said, is the human body, because people "used rhyme to engrave things in memory."

"The medium is not the author or an expert actor, but the feeling I get when I say a poem," he said, then went on to read "Incantation" by Czeslaw Milosz, which begins, "Human reason is beautiful and invincible," and "The Pleasures of Merely Circulating" by Wallace Stevens. It ends: "Mrs. Anderson's Swedish baby / Might well have been German or Spanish / Yet that things go round and again go round / Has rather a classical sound."

Mr. Pinsky introduced Sen. Cochran by noting "the South has been a great source of American eloquence." Said Sen. Cochran: "This poem helped heal some of the wounds of the Civil War. I wouldn't normally choose to read a Yankee poem," the senator joked, "but his is one of my favorites." He read from Robert Frost: "Two roads diverged in a yellow wood ... I took the one less traveled by, / And that has made all the difference."

Victor Hugo Godoy, a 9-year-old in third grade in Parklawn Elementary School in Fairfax County, Va., read "The Long-Haired Boy," by Shel Silverstein, about a boy who has such long hair that everyone laughs at him, so he sat down and cried "Till his whole body shook / And pretty soon his hair shook too, / And it flapped —/ And flapped —/ And he lifted —/ And flew / Straight up in the air like a helicopter."

"I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud," by William Wordsworth was read by real estate agent Julia Pardoe. Ending as it does, "And then my heart with pleasure fills / And dances with the daffodils," it was apropos as daffodils were at that moment in bloom on Capitol Hill.

The Favorite Poem project will record people on audio and video tape saying their favorite poems aloud. The readings selected by Mr. Pinsky will become part of the Library's Archive of Recorded Literature on Tape as one of the Library's cultural "Gifts to the Nation" on its 200th birthday.

"The project is rooted in two convictions: that poetry is above all a vocal art, and that American poetry, from the time of Whitman and Dickinson, has been one of our great glories and national treasures," said Mr. Pinsky.

To apply to be chosen by Mr. Pinsky to read a favorite poem for the archives, write the title of the poem, the poet and a sentence or two about why the poem is meaningful to you and send it, along with your name, phone number, address, and e-mail address, if available, to Robert Pinsky, The Favorite Poem Project, Creative Writing Program, Boston University, 236 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass., 02215. E-mail submissions will be accepted at favpoem@bu.edu. A Favorite Poem website is available at www.nefa.org.

— Yvonne French

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Wickersham Award Presented

Friends of the Law Library Honor Jamie Gorelick

The 1998 Wickersham Award for exceptional public service and dedication to the legal profession was recently presented to Jamie Gorelick. The award is given annually in connection with the main fund-raising event of LC's Friends of the Law Library, a dinner that traditionally takes place in the U.S. Supreme Court building.

"Jamie Gorelick has been a distinguished lawyer in private practice and government service. She combines outstanding professional accomplishments with a strong commitment to the public interest," said Abe Krash, president of the Friends, in his introduction. Ms. Gorelick served as general counsel of the Defense Department and subsequently as the deputy attorney general in the Justice Department in 1994-97 before assuming her present duties as vice chair of Fannie Mae, the congressionally chartered provider of home mortgages. She served as president of the D.C. Bar from 1992 to 1993, and was for many years a litigator with the Washington firm of Miller, Cassidy, Larroca & Lewin. Ms. Gorelick currently also serves on the boards of the Washington Legal Clinic for the Homeless and America's Promise — the Alliance for Youth.

In his welcoming remarks, Law Librarian Rubens Medina expressed his admiration for Ms. Gorelick's accomplishments and thanked the Friends for their loyal support in fostering a growing awareness of the Law Library's importance.

A panel of speakers who all had worked closely with the honoree gave tribute to Ms. Gorelick: Associate Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg; Janet Reno, U.S. attorney general; Seth Waxman, U.S. solicitor general; and Herbert J. Miller Jr. of Miller, Cassidy, Larroca & Lewin.

Prior to the award ceremony in the Supreme Court Chamber, some 200 distinguished friends of the honoree and of the Law Library of Congress had gathered for a candlelight dinner in the Great Hall of the Supreme Court. On hand were some of the past Wickersham Award honorees, Lloyd N. Cutler; Dwight Opperman; the widow of an honoree, the late Associate Justice William J. Brennan; and William T. Coleman III, son of last year's honoree, former Transportation Secretary William Coleman. Among the invited guests and sponsors were members of the press, major law firms, law libraries and legal publishers. The Library of Congress was represented by Deputy Librarian of Congress Donald Scott; Daniel P. Mulhollan, director of the Congressional Research Service; Marybeth Peters, Register of Copyrights; Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services; and Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin.

Clifford L. Russell Jr.

Jamie Gorelick accepts the 1998 Wickersham Award in a ceremony at the U.S. Supreme Court building.

Clifford L. Russell Jr.

1998 Wickersham Award winner Jamie Gorelick is congratulated by the widow of the late Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Clifford L. Russell Jr.

Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Nina Totenberg of NPR greet the widow of the late Justice William Brennan.

New Literature from Europe

Contemporary Authors Read Their Work at LC

The "New Literature Series from Europe" is bringing some of the top contemporary writers from the 15 member states of the European Union to the Library to read their works.

Most recently, on April 6, an award-winning Austrian writer read from his latest novel. Readings have also featured a new-age writer from Finland, a young English poet and an Algerian-born francophone author. A Greek favorite-son-turned-author is scheduled to read May 13, followed by authors from the Netherlands in June and Spain in July.

The series was initiated by the member states of the European Union and the European Commission and several divisions of the Library of Congress, including the Library's Poetry and Literature Center in the Office of Scholarly Programs and the European Division. Embassies from each of the authors' countries are sponsoring their visits and receptions following the readings.

"These renowned European authors exemplify the originality, diversity and continued evolution of European cultures. This gives Washington audiences the unique opportunity to understand and be enriched by contemporary European literature in the Library's elegant European Reading Room," said Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs.

Austria

The most recent writer in the series was Christoph Ransmayr of Austria, whose *Morbus Kitahara (The Dog King)* shared the 1996 European Aristeion Prize with Salman Rushdie. Mr. Ransmayr was born in Wels, Austria, in 1954. His novels have been translated into more than 20 languages. He currently lives in Ireland.

Mr. Ransmayr's visit was coordinated by Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division. Teresa Indjein, cultural attaché of the Embassy of Austria, introduced the author.

According to Mr. Ransmayr, the book took "five to seven years to complete, but I would like to speed it up to two to three years." For him, writing is "an internal struggle. All the while I am creating, I am thinking, 'Can I finish this?'"

So far, Mr. Ransmayr has finished two other novels, *The Terrors of Ice and Darkness* (1984), set against the backdrop of the Royal Austro-Hungarian arctic expedition of 1872-74, and *The Last World* (1988), a best-seller in Germany and winner of the Franz Kafka Literary Prize.

He introduced the audience gathered April 6 at the Library to characters from *The Dog King*, which takes place in the fictional city of Moor. "Bering was a child of war and knew only peace," Mr. Ransmayr read. "Whenever talk turned to the hour of his birth, he was told to remember that he had cried his first cry during Moor's only night of bombs."

The novel is based on the fictional premise that the Marshall Plan was not implemented after World War II and postwar economic and social conditions continued to deteriorate.

Mr. Ransmayr also introduced the novel's title character, named Ambras. During the war, he had been a laborer in a prison camp and "bore a thumb-wide scar on his left forearm. It was the imprint of the red-hot file with which, after liberation, he had forever erased the prison number tattooed there."

The third character the author introduced was Lily, who lives in a burned-out weather tower and whose "agility in the wilderness offered better protection from the attacks and brutality of the gangs than any of her rifles."

Mr. Ransmayr is already at work on another novel — one which, he fears, will also take five to seven years to complete. It will be another adventure, set in Tibet, "with the Himalayas as a backdrop."

The author believes "he has been very lucky" to have so many readers. "My prose is not easy to read," he said. "It requires patience."

France

On March 25, Assia Djebar, a francophone Algerian writer, read in French, and Shakesperean actress Lara Ring read the English transactions. The reading was arranged by Carol Armbruster, French/Italian area specialist in the European Division.

Ms. Djebar was introduced by Lazare Paupert, the cultural attache and director of the Embassy of France. He said that after the Algerian independence in 1962, Ms. Djebar was the first woman to teach at the University of Algiers. Between the ages of 20 and 30, she wrote four novels and then turned to documentary filmmaking, in part because she thought it would be a good way to explore techniques she could use in writing.

A longtime resident of France, Ms. Djebar is now Distinguished Professor and Director of the Center for French and Francophone Studies at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge.

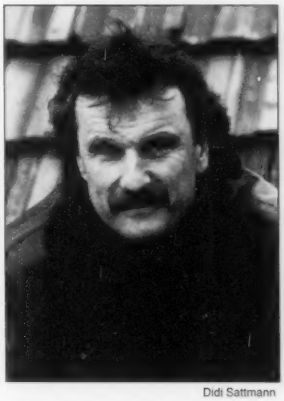
Trained as a historian of the Maghreb — the northwestern part of Africa closest to the Mediterranean Sea that includes Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia — Ms. Djebar has produced poetry, short stories, documentary films and novels. She maintains her focus on her native Algeria and works in her native French language.

Ms. Djebar is the author of the four-volume Algerian Quartet, which includes *L'amour, la fantasia* (1985; Eng. *Fantasia: An Algerian Cavalcade*, 1988), *Ombre sultane* (1987; *A Sister to Scheherazade*, 1997; winner of Prix Liberator in Frankfurt), *Vaste est la prison* (1995; *Vast Is the Prison;* trans. forthcoming from Heineman Publishers) and *Le blanc de l'Algerie* (1996; *The White of Algeria;* trans. in progress).

The following passage from the translation of *The White of Algeria*, read by Ms. Ring after Ms. Djebar read the French, typifies the evocative language and imagery in Djebar's writing:

"Three white days ... Three Algerian days. The whiteness of dust, that dust which no one could then make out, but which invisible and fine would infiltrate the mourners who flowed toward you in such droves at the moment of your departure. Slow dust, which little by little renders those days distant, remote. Whiteness insidiously effacing each hour, stripping away the reality ... The whiteness of forgetting. Nothing remains around us except the blind hate of which we are neither the targets nor evidently the source. ... You have spoken of Algeria. ... A dream of sand. No. Caravan. Densely populated, but disappearing. No. A Sahara fully drained of oil and mud. A Sahara betrayed. An Algeria of blood, streams of blood, of decapitated mutilated bodies, of children's stupefied expressions. Longing takes me right into

the middle of this funeral gallery to lay down my pen and my brush and rejoin them, to break into pieces with them."


Didi Sattmann

Irmeline Young

Jane Dalrymple-Hollo

European authors Christoph Ransmayr, Assia Djebar and Anselm Hollo read recently at the Library.

United Kingdom

British poet Lavinia Greenlaw read on Feb. 10. Ms. Greenlaw was introduced by David Evans, director of the Cultural Department of the British Embassy, who noted Ms. Greenlaw was the first British Council Fellow in Writing at Amherst College in Massachusetts and that she writes critical reviews for the *Times Literary Supplement* and the *Independent*. Ms. Greenlaw's visit was coordinated by Abby Yochelson, reference specialist in English literature in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

Ms. Greenlaw was born in 1962 in London into a family of doctors and scientists, whose professions she came to write about in her first published pamphlet, *The Cost of Getting Lost in Space* (1991). Her work has reflected an appreciation of science from the poet's perspective and emphasized similarities in the two fields. "The poem ... has to be as tightly constructed as any scientific hypothesis," Ms. Greenlaw has said.

Following *Love from a Foreign City* (1992), she returned to the subject of science in *Night Photograph* (1993), her first full-length collection of poetry, followed by *A World Where News Travelled Slowly* (1997). Her work has also appeared in *The New Yorker*.

One poem she read, "River History," tells the history of an area called South Docklands, where she once held an office job in a refurbished spice wharf. She said by way of preface that the office block across the water, Canary Wharf, now dominates the east side of London's skyline and is near Traitor's Gate, where in Elizabethan times decapitated heads were stuck on spikes.

The poem describes the docks from the times of "Saxon corn" and "taxes paid in pepper" and a daily catch of "salmon, eel, smelt and plaice" through the postwar period when "centuries of waste had silted the river / till the water ran black over Teddington weir / and a bag of rubbish thrown from London Bridge / took six weeks to ride a dying current / out to the estuary." In present-day "Coriander Building ... the smell of new paint has yet to sink in, like the spice that still seasons the air after rain." The poem ends: "A film crew arrives, on a costly location shoot / for *Jack the Ripper*. ... Intent on atmosphere, they've cluttered the alleys with urchins, trollops and guttersnipes ... who ... gaze across at the biggest, emptiest office block in Europe."

Finland

The first author to read in the series was Anselm Hollo, a Finnish poet and translator. He read Dec. 12 — one week after the 80th anniversary of Finnish independence. His visit was arranged by Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Hollo was introduced by Cultural Counselor Anneli Halonen of the Embassy of Finland, who noted that Mr. Hollo's father translated 20 languages into Finnish. Mr. Hollo was born in 1934 Helsinki, Finland, and was educated there and in the United States. When he was in his early 20s, he left Finland to live and work as a writer and translator, first in Germany and Austria, then in London. His translations into Finnish include Allen Ginsberg's *Howl* and John Lennon's *In His Own Write*.

For the last 30 years, Mr. Hollo has lived in the United States, teaching creative writing and literary translation. He is associate professor in the Graduate Writing and Poetics Department at the Naropa Institute, a Buddhist-inspired nonsectarian liberal arts college in Boulder, Colo.

Mr. Hollo read several of his own translations into English of poems by Paavo Haavikko, whom he called "the grand old man of Finnish poetry" and of Pentti Saarikoski, and gave the audience a brief survey of 20th century Finnish poetry.

The first of his own poems he read was titled "A Town Dedicated to the Pursuit of Fitness and Inner Peace," which, he noted, was a headline in a local New Age newspaper in Boulder, where he and his wife, the painter Jane Dalrymple-Hollo, make their home:

"That's why they're building / fifty new houses / right next door / now the telephone wants to tell me about a deal / on cleaning our carpets & upholstered things / I tell it 'we don't have any' / then replace it quite gently / in what I believe is called its cradle / The town, he noted, is unlike the majority of the planet's towns / which remain dedicated / to plain old pursuit of food / and staying alive a few moments longer."

Upcoming Authors

Greek novelist Nicholas Papandreou will read from his works at 6:45 p.m. May 13 at the Library. The reading is free and open to the public. Reservations are not required.

Mr. Papandreou was born in 1956 in San Francisco to a family of prominent Greek politicians and academics. His father, Andreas, and his grandfather, George, served as prime minister of Greece, and his brother, George, is a member of the Greek Cabinet.

Crowds, campaigns, speeches and the Greek countryside shape his first novel, *A Crowded Heart* (Picador 1998, Penguin 1996). It broke sales records in Greece when it appeared in 1995, and remained in the top 10 for the next two years. His second book, *Lepti Grammi (Fine Line)* (1997), is available to date only in Greek. He writes in both Greek and English.

Other authors will be scheduled as part of the continuing series.

— Yvonne French and Guy Lamolinara
Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

The Enigmatic Mr. Lincoln

Library Hosts Symposium on Lincoln Scholarship

by Bernice Tell

Edwin Hetfield Jr.

Speakers at the Library's Lincoln symposium included (from left): John Sellers, Rodney Davis, Thomas Lowry, Michael Burlingame, Douglas Wilson, David Long, Cullom Davis and Herman Belz.

Considering the number of scholars and hobbyists with an interest in Abraham Lincoln, it is hard to believe that, a dozen years ago, thousands of documents relating to the Civil War president were undiscovered.

Tens of thousands of previously unknown documents concerning Lincoln's enormous law practice have been unearthed in the last 12 years. In just the past 18 months, 570 previously unknown notations in Lincoln's hand were discovered at the National Archives. And, just six months ago, more than 600 firsthand reminiscences of Lincoln, painstakingly gathered by his law partner, William H. Herndon, lay unpublished.

These and other fascinating details were discussed at the first Symposium of the Abraham Lincoln Institute of the Mid-Atlantic. Clark Evans, senior reference librarian in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division, said that the institute was founded in 1997 by seven Lincoln scholars to provide "the latest academic-quality scholarship concerning the life, career and legacy of President Abraham Lincoln." The March 28 symposium, titled "The Latest in Lincoln Scholarship," reflected an effort to illuminate the 16th president's career and dispel myths surrounding the Lincoln legend. The meeting was organized by the Abraham Lincoln Institute and hosted and co-sponsored by the Rare Book and Special Collections Division of the Library in the Mumford Room of the Madison Building.

After seven formal presentations, the institute gave its First Annual Abraham Lincoln Institute Book Award to *Herndon's Informants,* a volume edited by featured speakers Douglas L. Wilson and Rodney O. Davis. *Herndon's Informants* contains firsthand reminiscences of more than 600 people gathered by Herndon.

"Beyond 'Herndon's Informants': Prospects for Discovering More About Lincoln's Early Life" was the title of the keynote address presented by Professor Wilson of the International Center for Jefferson Studies at Monticello. After mentioning the book he recently compiled with Mr. Davis as a source of new Lincoln information, Mr. Wilson noted particularly the vast Tarbell Collection housed in the Allegheny College Archives. Ida M. Tarbell (1857-1944) was a leading muckraking journalist who also researched and wrote books about Abraham Lincoln.

Elaborating on the topic of sources, Mr. Wilson noted that because Lincoln's family moved several times in his early life, the young Abraham came into contact with many people from Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. It is known that at least a few of these acquaintances wrote letters — occasionally gossipy in tone — about Lincoln and his family to their friends and relatives. Mr. Wilson hoped that their descendants, exploring their attics, might come across a few of these letters.

Professor Michael Burlingame from Connecticut College, the next presenter, spoke on "Lincoln's Hidden Journalism: His Anonymous and Pseudonymous Writings for Illinois Newspapers, 1834-1861." These newly identified early writings reveal a less generous, less compassionate side of Lincoln.

According to Mr. Burlingame, as a young man Lincoln was an active member of the Whig Party, and as such he became a close friend and political ally of the editors of the *Springfield Journal,* the *Illinois State Journal* and other Illinois Whig newspapers. These relationships gave Lincoln an outlet to write covert opinion columns and editorials. Many times, Lincoln used this opportunity to attack and ridicule members of the Democratic Party, Mr. Burlingame said. Lincoln's attacks sometimes descended to the level of personal insults, and one column led to the young "political hack" being challenged to a duel.

Much of these writings were either unsigned or signed with a pseudonym, such as "A Conservative." Mr. Burlingame researched the newspapers of that era to identify which articles or letters to the editor were written by Lincoln. He discovered that many anonymous letters to the Springfield, Ill., *Sangamo Journal* ridiculing Stephen Douglas contained the same words and phrases used by Lincoln in his speeches. Once, intent on making mischief, Lincoln wrote a letter supporting black suffrage and signed it "A Democrat."

During the 1830s and '40s, according to Mr. Burlingame, Lincoln urged voters not to support Democrat Martin Van Buren for the presidency because Van Buren "supported voting rights for blacks." However, even in these early years, Lincoln did not support slavery. In his words, "Slavery is based in injustice and is bad policy," but he also did not support universal black suffrage.

In 1849, after he failed to receive a promised political appointment, Lincoln dropped out of politics to concentrate on his law practice. Between age 40 and 45, he underwent a "midlife crisis"; when he reentered politics, he

toned down his rhetoric, said Mr. Burlingame.

The third speaker of the symposium, Professor-Emeritus Cullom Davis of the University of Illinois at Springfield, is the editor of *The Lincoln Legal Papers*, a monumental 15-year project to transfer and publish 100,000 primary documents on Lincoln's legal career on CD-ROM. Mr. Davis discussed "Steppingstone to Stature: Lincoln's Practice in the Federal Courts."

He began by asserting that, contrary to popular opinion, Lincoln was not a struggling country lawyer, scratching a modest living from a mediocre law practice consisting of petty civil cases. He was, in fact, a very successful, "fully engaged lawyer" who handled upward of 5,000 cases. His practice encompassed common law, criminal law, debt, divorce, slavery, murder, theft and contract and corporate law. His clients included not only friends and neighbors but also manufacturing and transportation companies as well as the city of Chicago.

Lincoln's federal practice involved district courts, circuit courts and the U.S. Supreme Court. Although federal litigation made up only 7 percent of his entire caseload, it netted Lincoln several hundred dollars per client. Through his successful federal practice, Lincoln's name and reputation for honesty and integrity spread to such eastern cities as New York and Boston. In 1860, when Lincoln left Illinois for Washington to argue a case before the Supreme Court, he stopped to speak to audiences in New York and New England; two months later he received the Republican presidential nomination.

The fourth speaker, retired psychiatrist and amateur historian Thomas P. Lowry, discussed his National Archives discovery of 570 Civil War court-martial documents containing Lincoln's handwritten notations. Hailed for uncovering the largest Lincoln autograph find since 1947, Mr. Lowry and his wife, Beverly Lowry, are private researchers who receive no funding for their efforts.

Mr. Lowry's presentation, "The Compassionate Lincoln?: What the 500-Plus Court-Martials Reviewed by the Civil War President Suggest," revealed that Lincoln, displaying an "essential passivity," rarely disagreed with the recommendation of a commanding general or judge advocate general. But just hours before his assassination — perhaps as his last official act — Lincoln issued a pardon to Pvt. Patrick Murphy, a convicted deserter whom his superiors called "idiotic" or "insane."

The following speaker, Professor Rodney O. Davis of Knox College, discussed "Towards Republicanism: Lincoln and the 'Anti-Nebraska' Editors." He explained how Lincoln's opposition to the "popular sovereignty" provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 led the future president, a moderate, to join the new Republican Party two years later.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act established the territories of Kansas and Nebraska; the difficulty arose over whether slavery would extend into these territories. Pro-slavery Southern members of Congress opposed a free territory west of Missouri (even though the earlier Missouri Compromise prohibited slavery in the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, which included Kansas and Nebraska). The Missouri Compromise was effectively repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which provided that the question of slavery would be decided by the territorial settlers themselves. This enraged antislavery forces and led to the formation of the Republican Party. In Illinois, the party's organizational meetings took place in 1856.

The Illinois anti-Kansas-Nebraska forces were composed of such disparate groups as the Temperance Party, the "Know-Nothings" (anti-immigrant, anti-Irish and anti-Catholic), and recent German immigrants. Lincoln participated in the Illinois Republican Party's formative meetings urging moderation. Specifically, he argued that "slave states" could remain so, but the federal government should recognize freedom as the rule in the new territories. Slavery was a kind of compromise with the states where it already existed and thus should be restricted to its present limits. At a meeting in Decatur, four years later, the Illinois Republican Party nominated Lincoln as its candidate for president.

The sixth speaker, Professor David E. Long of East Carolina University and author of *The Jewel of Liberty*, discussed the 1860 Lincoln nomination and election. Titled "Ain't You Glad You Joined the Republicans!," his talk described the disarray of the Democratic Party, and its irreparable split during its nominating convention in Charleston, S.C. The Democrats were deeply divided along North-South lines. After 57 ballots, the Democrats still did not have a candidate, but agreed to meet later in Baltimore. There, Northern Democrats nominated Illinois Sen. Stephen Douglas, while Southern Democrats supported John Breckenridge of Kentucky. This inability to reach agreement, according to Mr. Long, virtually assured a Republican victory.

In Chicago, meanwhile, William H. Seward of New York was favored for the Republican nomination. However, some delegates believed him too radically anti-slavery. Also, Seward was hostile to the "Nativists," former Know-Nothings who opposed immigration. According to Professor Long, Seward's anti-Nativism cost him the Republican nomination.

At the same time, Lincoln's candidacy was aided by the following factors: Chicago was Lincoln territory; Lincoln had received favorable national attention in press coverage of his speeches and the Lincoln-Douglas debates; he was a political moderate with a reputation for honesty; and, finally, he had the most able presidential convention manager. Even so, it took three ballots for him to gain the nomination.

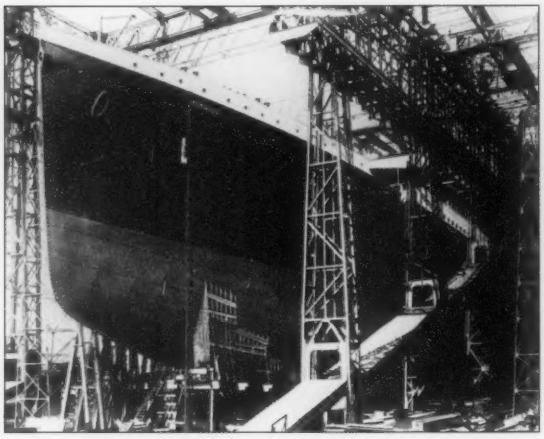
The final speaker of the symposium was Professor Herman Belz of the University of Maryland, author of *Abraham Lincoln, Constitutionalism, and Equal Rights in the Civil War Era*. Professor Belz discussed "Lincoln and the Idea of the Federal Union," an evaluation of Lincoln's constitutional views during the Civil War.

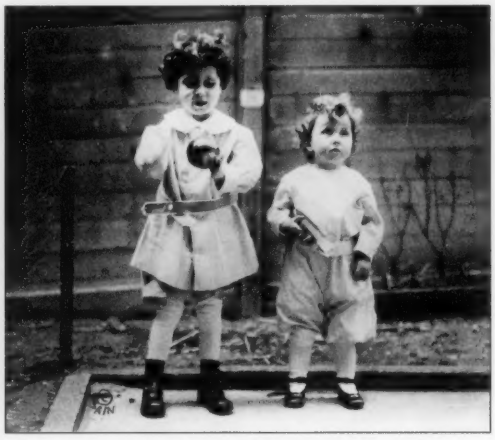
A short panel discussion moderated by John R. Sellers, former Civil War specialist in the Library's Manuscript Division, concluded the symposium. It was noted by one panelist that thousands of volumes have been published about Abraham Lincoln, making the martyred president the most written about and popular figure in American history.

The number of attendees — 170 — for the eight-hour "Latest in Lincoln Scholarship" event and the fact that C-SPAN has already televised the symposium twice give fresh testimony to the enduring popularity of Lincoln among scholars and the American public alike.

— Ms. Tell is a Washington free-lance writer.

F. Walter Taylor





The *Titanic* under construction, prior to its fateful maiden voyage; Louis and Edmund Navratil were two French children who survived the sinking of the ship. Edmund carries a toy boat.

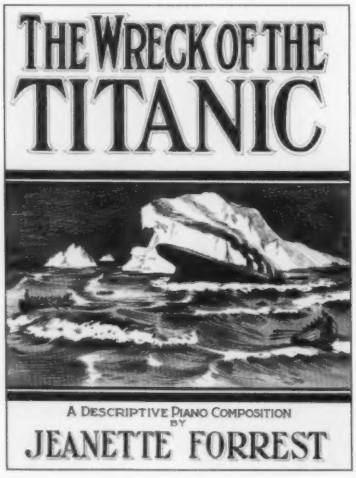
Titanic Treasure Trove

Reference Bonanza on Ill-Fated 'Unsinkable' Ship

by Mark F. Hall

It's been 86 years since the "unsinkable" *Titanic* struck an iceberg on its maiden voyage and sank on April 15, 1912, claiming more than 1,500 lives. Yet interest in the story refuses to abate.

James Cameron's film "Titanic," a love story set against the epic sea disaster, won a record-tying 11 Academy Awards in March and recently became the first motion picture to gross more than $1 billion at the box office.



The film has heightened curiosity about the details of the shipwreck to new highs. For those wishing to learn more about the history of the *Titanic* rather than the fictional story of Jack and Rose, the Library contains a wealth of information covering every aspect of the tragedy.

Among dozens of historical works on the *Titanic* in the Library's collections, Walter Lord's *A Night to Remember,* Don Lynch's *Titanic: An Illustrated History* and *Titanic: Triumph and Tragedy* by John P. Eaton and Charles A. Haas are probably the best known. All are still available in bookstores — Lord's book has been in print continuously since it was first published in 1955. Daniel Allen Butler's new book, *Unsinkable,* which currently heads up the bestseller lists, made extensive use of the Library's collections in researching the book. He noted that "in all my visits the staff was always a model of courtesy."

Beyond the history books, there are many primary sources for the *Titanic* historian to explore in the Library. From the time the first distress signal from the ship was relayed to New York, the newspapers were on full alert. *The New York Times* and other New York papers, such as the *New York American, Herald, Evening Post* and *Sun,* as well as the *Washington Post, Evening Star, Boston Globe, London Times* and more are on microfilm in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room. There, one can trace the story, from the first reports of the *Titanic's* collision and the White Star Line's insistence that the ship would stay afloat and all would be safe, to the later editions when the horrible truth finally emerged. After the survivors reached New York on the *Carpathia,* many sold their stories to journalists, and many of them (survivors and journalists alike) embellished their stories greatly for dramatic effect.

Sheet music from a song popular soon after the *Titanic*'s demise

The pictures in these vintage newspapers are often poorly reproduced and difficult to see. However, the Prints and Photographs Division holds a collection of photographs of the *Titanic,* as well as other classic ocean liners, such as the *Lusitania* and *Normandie.* These include photographs of the *Titanic* under construction and afloat, as well as pictures of the ship's officers, the lifeboats approaching the *Carpathia* and the survivors on board that ship.

Perhaps the most exhaustive and useful *Titanic* resources in the Library are the transcripts from the government inquiries into the disaster, which can be found in the Law Library. First the U.S. Senate, then the British Board

of Trade held extensive hearings interviewing surviving officers, crewmen and passengers. The Senate inquiry is particularly useful because it was the most immediate. The inquiry began at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York the day after the survivors landed and was chaired by Sen. William Alden Smith of Michigan. James Cameron used the Senate transcripts extensively in researching his Oscar-winning movie. The recent renewed interest in the disaster has even led to an abridged paperback version of the transcripts titled *The Titanic Disaster Hearings: The Official Transcripts of the 1912 Senate Investigation*, edited by Tom Kuntz.

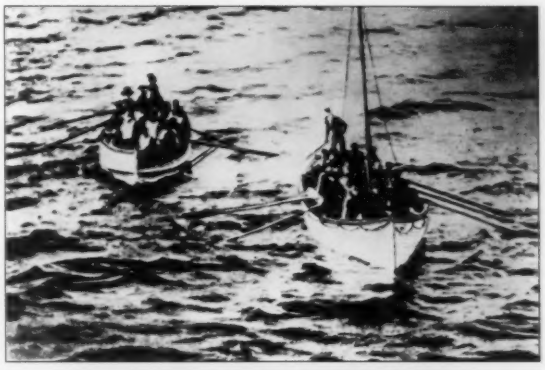
"The Senate records, for example, provide the exact words spoken by the bridge officers in the moments leading up to the collision," Mr. Cameron says in the preface to the paperback edition. "Those scenes in my film are scripted and staged precisely as the event was described by witnesses."

Many of the survivors later wrote accounts of their experiences for publication. Among these are *The Loss of the SS Titanic, Its Story and Lessons* by Lawrence Beesley, a teacher traveling in second class; *The Truth About the Titanic* by first-class passenger Col. Archibald Gracie; and *The Sinking of the SS Titanic* by John B. "Jack" Thayer, also from first class. The Library also holds a 1976 sound recording of survivor Edwina MacKenzie recalling her experiences in connection with the voyage and sinking of the ship.

One of the largest and most diverse collections of *Titanic* information can be found in the William Howard Taft papers in the Manuscript Division. Viewable on microfilm, the Taft collection contains correspondence, telegrams, newspaper clippings and other items relating to the disaster. Among these is an account by Arthur H. Rostron, captain of the *Carpathia*, describing his ship's rescue of the *Titanic* survivors.

Mr. Cameron's 1997 blockbuster was certainly not the first film made about the subject. The first film, "Saved from the Titanic," was made less than a month after the disaster, and starred Dorothy Gibson. Gibson was an actress and filmmaker who survived the sinking and began a film about it as soon as she returned home. Unfortunately, like so many other films of that vintage, there are no known surviving prints. The Library does have several other films in its collections, however, including vintage footage from the George Kleine collection showing *Titanic's* captain, Edward J. Smith, on board the *Titanic's* sister ship, *Olympic*. The footage also contains scenes of the rescue ship *Carpathia* with her captain, Arthur Rostron, and crew, as well as showing a survivor meeting with the press. The Library also holds more recent films, including "Titanic" (1953) and two adaptations of Lord's *A Night to Remember*. While the 1958 feature film is better known, NBC-TV's Kraft TV Theatre produced a live performance of the story on April 4, 1956.

Captain Rostron of the *Carpathia* and his officers rescued scores of *Titanic* passengers; two lifeboats with *Titanic* survivors aboard make their way toward the *Carpathia*.



A Senate committee held hearings investigating the disaster at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.

In the wake of the disaster, there were many cultural expressions of grief, representing the tragedy's impact throughout the Western world. The Music Division has two boxes full of sheet music written about the *Titanic*, almost all from the period 1912-14. Most of them are titled "The Loss of the Titanic," "The Sinking of the Titanic," "The Wreck of the Titanic" or similar variations. Dozens of pieces by various lyricists were set to music written by M.C. Hanford. Other items are more unusual, such as "The Sinking of the Titanic March" by Lulu Wells and "A Pleasure Ride to Death Symphony: Descriptive of the Titanic Disaster" by Carl Scheben. Similarly, the Manuscript Division holds a collection of poetry and other work inspired by the disaster as part of the Taft papers.

One of the most peculiar aspects of the legend involves a book first published 14 years before the *Titanic's* ill-fated maiden voyage. Morgan Robertson's novella *Futility* was first published in 1898. It tells the story of a grand "unsinkable" ocean liner — the

continued on page 123

Faith of Our Forefathers

Religion and the Founding of the American Republic

A major exhibition at the Library, "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" will explore the role of religion and its relation to the nation during its formative years. As the Librarian of Congress writes in his foreword to the exhibition catalog, "The wide variety of materials in the superb collections of the Library of Congress creates a unique national resource for mounting an exhibit on religion and the founding of the United States."

"The exhibition does not intend, however, to provide a comprehensive history of religion on the North American continent from the 17th to 19th centuries," he writes.

Because the exhibition focuses on religion and government's relation during the founding period, it does not cover in depth such subjects as the religion of Native Americans or religion in Spanish and French North America. "In planning the exhibition," Dr. Billington continues, "it became apparent that justice could not be done to these and a number of other rich subjects in the context of a show focusing on church-state relations in the early republic." The curator of the exhibition is Dr. James Hutson, chief of the Library's Manuscript Division. This article was extracted from exhibit texts.

America as a Religious Refuge: The 17th Century

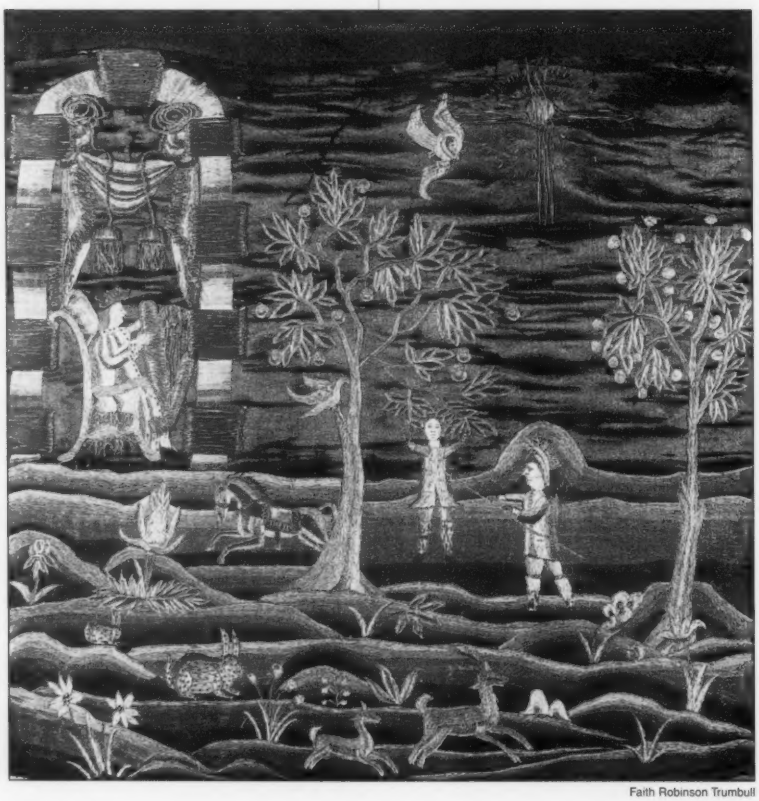
Many of the British North American Colonies that joined in 1776 to form the United States of America were settled in the 17th century for religious purposes by men and women who, in the face of European persecution, refused to compromise passionately held religious convictions and risked the perilous crossing of the Atlantic to practice their religion as they believed the Scriptures commanded.

The New England Colonies and New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland were conceived and established "as plantations of religion." Some who arrived in these areas came, of course, for secular motives — "to catch fish" as one New Englander put it — but the great majority of settlers left Europe to worship God as they wished and enthusiastically supported the efforts of their leaders to turn individual Colonies into "a city on a hill" or a "holy experiment," whose success would prove to European enemies that God's plan for his churches could be successfully realized in the American wilderness.

Even Colonies such as Virginia, which were planned as commercial ventures, were led by entrepreneurs who considered themselves "militant Protestants" and who worked diligently to promote the prosperity of the church. The faith in which the Colonies were founded gave them a religious orientation that remained strong when the government of the United States was created in the years after 1776. Boosted by the "golden age" of evangelicalism, religion thrived in 19th century America. Its impact remained so conspicuous in the early decades of this century that in 1922 a British observer called the United States "a nation with the soul of a church."

European Persecution

The religious persecution in Europe that filled the British North American Colonies with settlers was motivated by the conviction, held by Protestants and Catholics alike, that a uniformity of religion must exist in any given society. This conviction rested on the belief that there was one true religion and that it was the duty of the civil authorities to impose it, forcibly if necessary,



Faith Robinson Trumbull

***The Hanging of Absalom*, a needlework with painted details, was created soon after the Boston Massacre and is an excellent example of the way in which Colonists understood political events in terms of familiar biblical stories. In this tableau, Absalom is seen as a patriot, King David as George III (playing his harp and oblivious to the suffering of his "children") and the murderer Joab is dressed as a British redcoat.**

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

in their jurisdictions in the interest of saving the souls of all citizens. Nonconformists could expect no mercy and might be executed as heretics. The dominance of the concept, denounced by Roger Williams as "inforced uniformity of religion," meant that in 17th century Europe (and in New England and Virginia as well) majority religious groups who controlled political power punished dissenters in their midst.

Crossing the Ocean to Keep the Faith: The Puritans

Puritans were English Protestants who wished to reform — to purify — the Church of England of what they considered to be unacceptable residues of Roman Catholicism. In the 1620s leaders of the English state and church grew increasingly unsympathetic to Puritan demands and insisted that they conform to religious practices that they abhorred, removing their ministers from office and threatening them with "extirpation from the earth" if they did not fall in line. Zealous Puritan laymen received savage punishments; one, for example, in 1630 was sentenced to life imprisonment, had his property confiscated, his nose slit, an ear cut off and his forehead branded "S.S." (sower of sedition).

Beginning in 1630, as many as 20,000 Puritans emigrated to America from England to gain religious freedom. Most settled in New England but some went as far as the West Indies. Theologically, the Puritans were "nonseparating Congregationalists." Unlike the Pilgrims, who came to Massachusetts from Holland in 1620, the Puritans believed that the Church of England was a true church, though in need of major reforms. Every New England Congregational church was considered an independent entity, beholden to no hierarchy. The membership was composed, at least initially, of men and women who had undergone a conversion experience and could prove it to other members. Puritan leaders hoped (futilely, as it turned out) that, once their experiment was successful, England would imitate it by instituting a church order modeled after the New England Way.

Persecution, American Style

Although victims of religious persecution in Europe, the Puritans supported the Old World theory that sanctioned it, that of the necessity of a uniformity of religion in the state. The Puritan procedure was to expel dissenters from their colonies, a fate that in 1636 befell Roger Williams and in 1638 Anne Hutchinson, America's first major female religious leader. Those who defied the Puritans by persistently returning to their jurisdictions risked capital punishment, a penalty imposed on four Quakers between 1659 and 1661. Reflecting on the 17th century's intolerance, Thomas Jefferson was unwilling to concede to Virginians any moral superiority to the Puritans.

Jews Find a Refuge in 17th Century America

The first Jews who settled in British North America were fleeing a possible pogrom in Brazil. For some decades, Jews had flourished in Dutch-held areas of Brazil, but a Portuguese conquest of the area in 1654 confronted them with the prospect of the introduction of the Inquisition, which had recently burned a Brazilian Jew at the stake (1647). A shipload of 23 Jewish refugees from Dutch Brazil arrived in New Amsterdam (soon to become New York) in 1654 and by the next year had established religious services in the city. By the time of the Declaration of Independence, they had established several thriving synagogues.

The Quakers

The Quakers (or Religious Society of Friends) coalesced in England in 1652 around a charismatic leader, George Fox (1624-1691). Many scholars today consider Quakers as radical Puritans because they carried to extremes many Puritan convictions. Theologically, they expanded the Puritan concept of a church of individuals regenerated by the Holy Spirit to the idea of the indwelling of the Spirit or the "Light of Christ" in every person.

Such teaching struck many of the Quakers' contemporaries as the most

1607 Virginia founded. Church of England planted in British North America.

1620 Plymouth settled by Pilgrims.

1629-1630 Massachusetts Bay Colony founded. Congregationalism planted in British North America.

1634 Maryland founded. Roman Catholic Church planted in British North America.

1636 Roger Williams expelled from Massachusetts. He founds Rhode Island as a haven for religious dissidents.

1654 Jews, fleeing religious persecution in Brazil, arrive in New York City.

1659-1662 Quakers hanged in Massachusetts, persecuted in Virginia; victims of the prevailing belief in enforced religious uniformity.

1681 William Penn, leader of the Quakers, receives a charter for Pennsylvania; Penn establishes religious liberty in the Colony.

1683 Members of German sects begin arriving in Pennsylvania, attracted by religious liberty.

1689 English Parliament passes the Toleration Act, which improves the conditions of dissenters throughout the American Colonies.

1735-1745 The Great Awakening, a religious revival throughout the English-speaking world, invigorates and polarizes religious life in America.

1755 Separate Baptists, a product of the Great Awakening, proselytize in the South.

1758 Presbyterian Church, split by the Great Awakening into New and Old Sides, reunites.

1766 First Methodist meeting (in New York City) in the American Colonies.

1776 American independence declared.

1780 Massachusetts Constitution adopted; state support of religion provided.

1784 Methodist Episcopal Church established.

1786 Jefferson's Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom passed by Virginia Assembly; state support of religion prohibited.

1787 U.S. Constitution adopted; religious tests for public service under the federal government prohibited.

1788-1789 Protestant Episcopal Church established; ties with church of England cut; Presbyterian Church also established on a new footing.

1789 Bill of Rights passed by Congress; proscribes congressional "establishment" of religion and congressional interference with the "free exercise thereof."

1800 Major revivals in Kentucky, which spread east and initiate a long period of evangelical dominance in American religion.

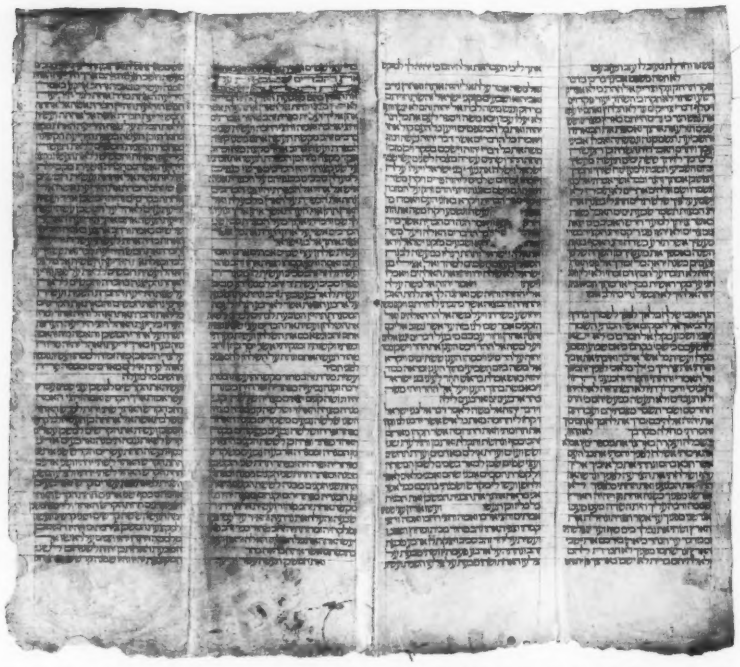
1816 African Methodist Episcopal Church established.

1830 Joseph Smith founds Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons).

1832 Disciples of Christ established.

1833 Massachusetts becomes the final jurisdiction to renounce state support of religion.

1835 Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* published, in which the famous French commentator observed that Americans considered religion "indispensable to the maintenance of republican institutions."



This Torah scroll was prepared according to Sephardic tradition, which was followed in American Colonial synagogues and would have closely resembled those used in 17th and 18th century Jewish houses of worship.

dangerous sort of heresy and they were cruelly persecuted in England. By 1680, 10,000 Quakers had been imprisoned in England and 243 had died from torture and mistreatment in the king's jails. This reign of terror impelled Friends to seek refuge in New Jersey in the 1670s, where they soon became well entrenched. By 1685, as many as 8,000 Quakers had come to live in Pennsylvania. Although the Quakers may have resembled the Puritans in some religious beliefs and practices, they differed with them over the necessity of compelling religious uniformity in society. The Quakers, as represented by their great leader William Penn, believed in religious liberty.

Roman Catholics in Maryland

Although the Stuart kings of England were not haters of the Church of Rome, many of their subjects were, with the result that Catholics were harassed and persecuted in England throughout the 17th century. Driven by "the sacred duty of finding a refuge for his Roman Catholic brethren," George Calvert (1580-1632), a principal lieutenant of James I until his religion cost him his job, obtained a charter from Charles I in 1632 for the territory between Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Maryland charter offered no guidelines on religion, although it was assumed that Catholics would not be molested in the new Colony.

Catholic fortunes fluctuated in Maryland during the rest of the 17th century, as they became an increasingly smaller minority of the population. After the Glorious Revolution of 1689 in England, the Church of England was legally established in the Colony and English penal laws that deprived Catholics of the right to vote, hold office or worship publicly were enforced. Until the American Revolution, Catholics in Maryland were dissenters in their own country, living at times under a state of siege, but keeping loyal to their convictions, a faithful remnant, awaiting better times.

Religion in 18th Century America

Recently, scholars have changed their opinion about the condition of religion in 18th century America. Against what had become a prevailing view that 18th century Americans had not perpetuated the first settlers' passionate commitment to their faith, scholars now stress the high level of religious energy in the Colonies after 1700. According to one expert, religion was in the "ascension rather than the declension"; another sees a "rising vitality in religious life" from 1700 onward; a third finds religion in many parts of the Colonies in the 18th century in a state of "feverish growth."

Figures on church attendance and church formation support these opinions. It is estimated that between 1700 and 1740, 75 percent to 80 percent of the population attended churches, which were being built at a headlong pace. Anglican churches increased from 111 in 1700 to 406 in 1780; Baptist from 33 to 457; Congregationalist from 146 to 749; German and Dutch Reformed from 26 to 327; Lutheran from 7 to 240; and Presbyterian from 28 to 475.

Deism made its appearance in the 18th century. It was a religious movement, promoted by certain English and continental thinkers, that attracted a following in Europe toward the end of the 17th century and gained a small but influential number of adherents in America in the late 18th century. Deism rejected the orthodox Christian view of Christ, often viewing him as nothing more that a "sublime" teacher of morality.

Deism and some strains of "liberal religion," which stressed morality and questioned the divinity of Christ, found advocates among upper class Americans, conspicuous among whom were Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Ben Franklin, but supporters of these views were never more than "a minority within a minority" and were submerged by evangelicalism in the 19th century.

The Great Awakening (ca. 1735-1745): The Emergence of American Evangelicalism

Toward mid-century the country's first major religious revival, the Great Awakening, occurred. The Awakening swept the English-speaking world, as religious energy vibrated between England, Wales, Scotland and the American Colonies in the 1730s and 1740s. The Awakening, which signaled the advent of an encompassing evangelicalism in American life, invigorated even as it divided churches. The supporters of the Awakening and its evangelical thrust — Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists — became the largest American Protestant denomi-

nations by the first decades of the 19th century; opponents of the Awakening or those split by it — Anglicans, Quakers and Congregationalists — were left behind.

Evangelicalism is difficult to date and define. In 1531, at the beginning of the Reformation, Sir Thomas More referred to religious adversaries as "Evaungelicalles." Scholars have argued that, as a self-conscious movement, evangelicalism did not arise until the mid-17th century, perhaps not until the Great Awakening itself. According to experts, the fundamental aspect of evangelicalism is the conversion of individuals from a state of sin to the "new birth" by the preaching of the Word. The first generation of New England Puritans required that church members undergo a conversion experience that they could describe publicly. Their successors were not as successful in reaping harvests of redeemed souls. During the first decades of the 18th century, a series of local "awakenings" began in the Connecticut River Valley that broadened by the 1730s into what was interpreted as a general outpouring of the Spirit that bathed the American Colonies, England, Wales and Scotland and produced mass open-air revivals in which powerful preachers like George Whitefield brought thousands of souls to the new birth. The Great Awakening, which spent its force in New England by the mid-1740s, continued in subsequent decades in the South.

Religion and the American Revolution

A debate about the role of religion in the American Revolution began while the war between Britain and the Colonies still raged. Opponents of the Revolution, the Tories, claimed that "republican sectaries," specifically, Presbyterians and Congregationalists, had caused the conflict. In the 1960s, a scholar argued that evangelical Christians, converted during the Great Awakening, were responsible for the war. Although neither of these views has been widely accepted, there can be no doubt that religion played a major role in the Revolution by offering, through the sermons, pamphlets and actions of the American clergy, a moral sanction for opposition to the British, an assurance to the average American that opposition to the mother country was justified in the sight of God.

Religion and the Congress of the Confederation, 1774-1789

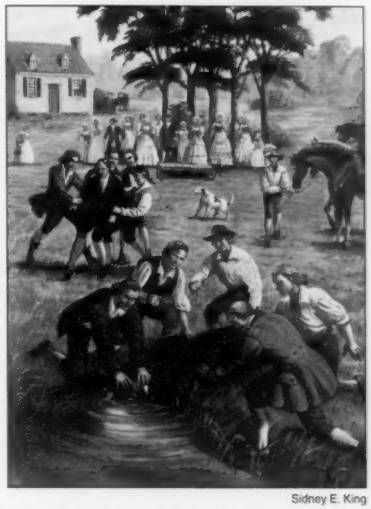
The Continental-Confederation Congress, a legislative body that also exercised executive power, governed the United States from 1774 to 1789 and left an impressive list of accomplishments, not the least of which was winning the war with Great Britain, the greatest military power of the age. Congress, as it was always called, contained an extraordinary number of deeply religious men, some of whom — John Dickinson, Elias Boudinot and Charles Thomson, for example — retired from public life to write religious tracts and commentaries and publish new translations of the Bible.

The amount of energy that Congress invested in encouraging the practice of religion throughout the new nation exceeded that expended by any subsequent American national government.

Congress appointed chaplains to minister to itself and to the armed forces; it sponsored the publication of a Bible; it imposed Christian morality on the armed forces; and it granted public lands to promote Christianity among the Indians. Most conspicuous were the national days of thanksgiving and of "humiliation, fasting and prayer" that Congress proclaimed at least twice a year throughout the war. These proclamations were always accompanied by sermonettes in which Congress urged the American populace to confess and repent its sins as a way of moving God to grant national prosperity.

Scholars have recognized that Congress was guided by "covenant theology," a Reformation doctrine especially dear to New England Puritans, which held that God had bound himself in an agreement with a nation and its people, stipulating that they "should be prosperous or afflicted, according as their general Obedience or Disobedience thereto appears." Wars and revolutions were, accordingly, considered afflictions, as divine punishments for sin, from which a nation could rescue itself by repentance and reformation. Year in and year out, therefore, Congress urged its fellow citizens to repent "of their manifold sins" and strive that "pure undefiled religion, may universally prevail."

The Continental-Confederation Congress, the first national government of the United States, was convinced that the "public prosperity" of a society depended on the vitality of its religion.



Sidney E. King

***The Dunking of David Barrow and Edward Mintz in the Nansemond River,* 1778. Barrow was the pastor of the Mill Swamp Baptist Church in Portsmouth, Va. Baptists opposed Patrick Henry's general assessment bill and suffered physical persecution from supporters of the Church of England.**

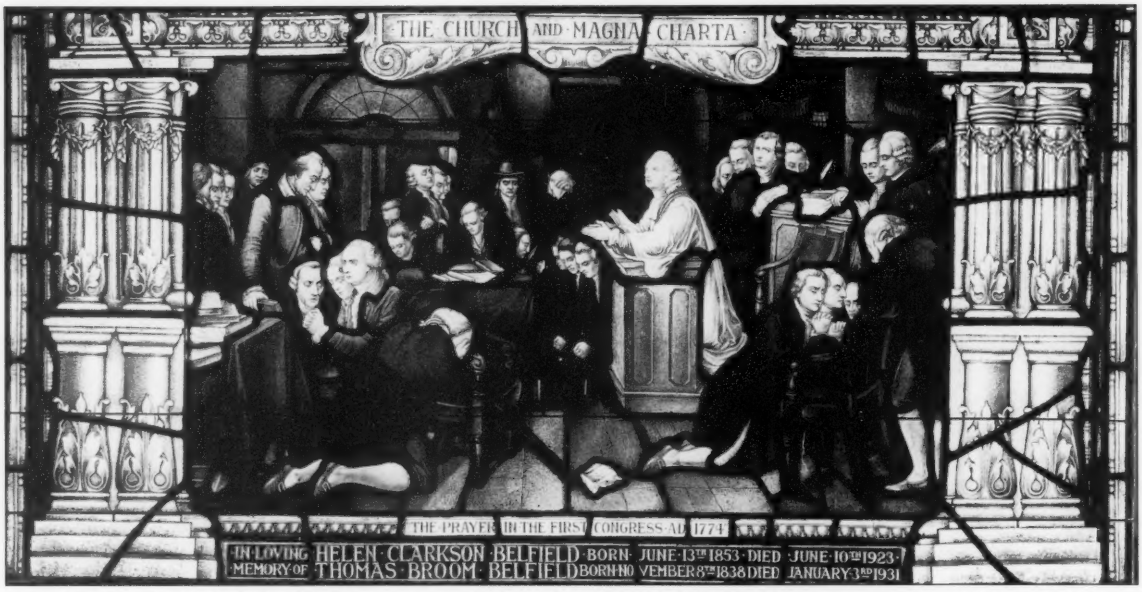
Nothing less than a "spirit of universal reformation among all ranks and degrees of our citizens," Congress declared to the American people on March 19, 1782, would "make us a holy, that so we may be a happy, people."

Religion and the State Governments

That religion was necessary for "public prosperity" was an opinion that found expression not only in Congress but in the state legislatures of the new American republic as well. The connection between religion and the public welfare seemed so obvious to the public at large that it was articulated by its representatives at every level of government.

The Church-State Debate in Massachusetts

After independence the American Colonies, now states, were obliged to write constitutions, spelling out how they would be governed. In no place was constitution- making more difficult than in Massachusetts. That state's Constitutional Convention included in the draft constitution submitted to the voters the famous Article Three, which authorized the levying of a general religious tax to be directed to the church


THE CHURCH AND MAGNA CHARTA
IN LOVING MEMORY OF HELEN CLARKSON BELFIELD BORN JUNE 13TH 1853 DIED JUNE 10TH 1923
THOMAS BROOM BELFIELD BORN NOVEMBER 8TH 1838 DIED JANUARY 3RD 1931

***Jacob Duché Offering the First Prayer in Congress, Sept. 7, 1774*, bottom pane of the Liberty Window, Christ Church, Philadelphia, after a painting by Harrison Tompkins Matteson, c. 1848**

of a taxpayers' choice. Despite substantial doubt that Article Three had been approved by the required two-thirds of the voters, in 1780 state authorities declared it and the rest of the Constitution to have been duly adopted.

The Church-State Debate in Virginia

The debate in Virginia over the relation of government to religion produced an outcome very much at odds with the results in the New England states and in Maryland and Georgia, challenging the frequently made assumption that Virginia set the pattern for church-state relations in the Revolutionary period.

In 1776 the Virginia Assembly moved toward the disestablishment of the Church of England, taking the decisive step in 1779 by depriving the Church's ministers of tax support. Church-state relations were not settled, however, as an attempt in 1779 to pass a general religious tax demonstrated. Patrick Henry, the great orator of the American revolution, revived and pressed for a general religious assessment in 1784 and appeared to be on the verge of securing its passage, when his opponents neutralized his political influence by electing him governor. As a result, legislative consideration of Henry's bill was postponed until the fall of 1785, giving its adversaries an opportunity to mobilize public opposition to it.

James Madison, the leading adversary of government-supported religion, rallied opponents in his celebrated *Memorial and Remonstrance* and in the fall of 1785 marshaled sufficient legislative support to administer a decisive defeat to the effort to lay religious taxes. In place of Henry's bill, Madison and his allies passed in January 1786 Thomas Jefferson's famous Act for Establishing Religious Freedom which brought the debate in Virginia to a close by severing, once and for all, the links between government and religion.

Religion and the Federal Government

In response to widespread sentiment that, to survive, the United States needed a stronger federal government, a convention met in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 and on Sept. 17, 1787, adopted the Constitution of the United States. Aside from Article VI, which prohibited religious tests for federal office holders, the Constitution said little about religion. Its reserve troubled those Americans who wanted the new instrument of government to give faith a larger role and those who feared that it would do so. This latter group, worried that the Constitution did not prohibit the kind of state-supported religion that had flourished in some Colonies, exerted so much pressure on the members of the First Federal Congress that they adopted in September 1789 the First Amendment to the Constitution, which, when ratified by the required number of states in December 1791, forbade Congress to make any law "respecting an establishment of religion."

The first two Presidents of the United States were patrons of religion — Washington was an Episcopal vestryman and Adams described himself as "a church going animal." Both offered strong rhetorical support for religion. In his Farewell Address (September 1796) Washington called religion, as the source of morality, "a necessary spring of popular government," while Adams claimed that statesmen "may plan and speculate for Liberty, but it is Religion and Morality alone, which can establish the Principles upon which Freedom can securely stand."

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, the third and fourth presidents, are generally considered less hospitable to religion than their predecessors, but evidence shows that, while in office, both offered religion powerful symbolic support. During his two administrations (1801-1809), Jefferson was a "most regular attendant" at church services in the House of Representatives at which, surviving records show, evangelical Christianity was

forcefully preached. Madison followed Jefferson's example, although unlike Jefferson, who road on horseback to church in the Capitol, Madison came in a coach and four. Jefferson permitted church services to be conducted by various denominations in government buildings, such as the Treasury and the War Department. During his administration, the Gospel was also preached in the Supreme Court chambers. It is, in fact, accurate to say that on Sundays in Washington during the Jefferson and Madison administrations the state became the church.

Recently, scholars have contended that Jefferson adopted a more positive view of Christianity in the 1790s as a result of reading Joseph Priestly's arguments that many of the miraculous features of Christianity to which Jefferson objected were not authentic, having been added at a later time by a self-interested priesthood. Whatever the reason, after becoming president in 1801, Jefferson began making statements about the social value of Christianity.

Religion and the Constitution

When the Constitution was submitted to the American public, "many pious people" complained that the document had slighted God, for it contained "no recognition of his mercies to us ... or even of his existence." The Constitution was reticent about religion for two reasons: many delegates were committed federalists who believed that the power to legislate on religion, if it existed at all, lay within the domain of the state, not the national, governments. Second, the delegates believed that it would be a tactical mistake to insert such a politically controversial issue as religion in the Constitution. The only "religious clause" in the document — the proscription of religious tests as qualifications for federal office in Article Six — was, in fact, intended to defuse controversy by disarming potential critics who might claim religious discrimination in eligibility for public office.

Religion and the Bill of Rights

Although there were proposals for making the ratification of the Constitution contingent on the prior adoption of a bill of rights, supporters of a bill of rights acquiesced with the understanding that the first Congress under the new government would attempt to add to it a bill of rights.

James Madison took the lead in steering a bill of rights through the First Federal Congress, which convened in the spring of 1789. The Virginia Ratifying Convention and Madison's constituents, among whom there were large numbers of Baptists who wanted freedom of religion secured, expected him to push for a bill of rights. There was considerable opposition in Congress to a bill of rights of any sort on the grounds that it was "unnecessary and dangerous." The persistence of Madison and his allies nevertheless carried the day and on Sept. 28, 1789, both houses of Congress voted to send 12 amendments to the states. Those ratified by the requisite three fourths of the states became in December 1791 the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

Religion was addressed in the First Amendment in the following familiar words: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." In notes for his speech, June 8, 1789, introducing the bill of rights, Madison indicated that a "national" religion was what he wanted to prevent and it is clear that most Americans joined him in considering that the major goal was to forestall any possibility that the federal government could act as several Colonies had done by choosing one religion and making it an official "national" religion that enjoyed exclusive financial and legal support. The establishment clause of the First Amendment meant at least this: that no one religion would be officially preferred above its competitors. What ever else it

Symposium to Coincide with Exhibition Opening

A symposium celebrating the opening of the exhibition "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" will be held in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building June 18-19. The free symposium, chaired by Jaroslav Pelikan of Yale University, will explore many of the issues developed in the exhibition.

Symposium on Religion and the Founding of the American Republic

Thursday, June 18

11:00 a.m.
"Religion in 18th Century America" — David D. Hall, Harvard Divinity School

2:00–5:30 p.m.
"How to Govern a City on a Hill: Religion and Liberty in the 1780 Massachusetts Constitution" — John Witte Jr., Emory University School of Law

"The Use and Abuse of Jefferson's Statute for Establishing Religious Freedom: Separating Church and State in 19th Century Virginia" — Thomas E. Buckley, S.J., Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley

"Thomas Jefferson, a Mammoth Cheese, and the 'Wall of Separation Between Church and State'" — Daniel Dreisbach, American University

Comment — Michael Crawford, head, Early History Branch, Naval Historical Center

Friday, June 19

10:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
"Republicanism and Religion: The American Exception" — Mark A. Noll, Wheaton College

"Women and Religion in the Early Republic" — Catherine A. Brekus, University of Chicago Divinity School

Comment— Rosemarie Zagarri, George Mason University

2:00–4:30 p.m.
"The Influence of Christianity and Judaism on the Founders" — Michael Novak, American Enterprise Institute

"The Question of the Christian Nation Considered" — Jon Butler, Yale University

Comment — James Smylie, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond

may — or may not — have meant is obscured by a lack of documentary evidence and is still a matter of dispute.

Washington's Farewell Address

Washington's Farewell Address is one of the most important documents in American history because the recommendations made in it by the first president, particularly in the field of foreign affairs, have exerted a strong and continuing influence on American statesmen and politicians. The Farewell Address, in which Washington informed the American people that he would not seek a third term and offered advice on the country's future policies, was published in David Claypoole's *Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser* on Sept. 19, 1796, and was immediately reprinted in newspapers and as a pamphlet throughout the United States. The Address was drafted in July 1796 by Alexander Hamilton (Washington also had at his disposal an earlier draft by James Madison) and was revised for publication by the president himself.

The "religion section" of the Farewell Address was for many years as familiar to the American people as Washington's warning that the United States should avoid entangling alliances with foreign nations. The first president advised his fellow citizens that "Religion and morality" were the "great Pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and citizens." "National morality," he added, could not exist "in exclusion of religious principle." "Virtue or morality," he concluded, as the products of religion, were "a necessary spring of popular government."

Evangelicalism and the Emergence Of the African American Church

Scholars disagree about the extent of the native African content of black Christianity as it emerged in 18th century America, but there is no dispute that the Christianity of the black population was grounded in evangelicalism. The Second Great Awakening, beginning about 1800, has been called the "central and defining event in the development of Afro-Christianity." During these revivals Baptists and Methodists converted large numbers of blacks; according to a contemporary estimate, there were by 1815 40,000 black Methodists and an equal number of black Baptists. Many African Americans were, nevertheless, disappointed at the treatment they received from their fellow believers, especially at the backsliding in the commitment to abolish slavery that inspired many white Baptists and Methodists immediately after the American Revolution. Blacks responded by trying to establish as much autonomy as possible within the Baptist and Methodist denominational frameworks.

When discontent could not be contained, forceful black leaders followed what was becoming an American habit of forming new denominations. In 1816, for example, Richard Allen (1760-1831) and his colleagues in Philadelphia broke away from the Methodist Church and founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which, along with independent black Baptist congregations, flourished as the century progressed. By 1846, the A.M.E. Church, which began with eight clergy and five churches, had grown to 176 clergy, 296 churches and 17,375 members.

P.S. Duval

***Mrs. Juliann Jane Tillman, Preacher of the AME Church*, 1844. Black churches were graced by eloquent female preachers from their earliest days, although there was, as in white churches, resistance in many quarters to the idea of women preaching the Gospel.**

The Mormons

Another distinctive religious group, the Mormons, arose in the 1820s during the "Golden Day of Democratic Evangelism." The founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Joseph Smith (1805-1844), and many of his earliest followers grew up in an area of western New York called the "Burned Over District," because it had been scorched by so many revivals. Yet the Mormon Church cannot be considered as the product of revivalism or as a splintering off from an existing Protestant denomination. It was *sui generis*, inspired by what Smith described as revelations on a series of gold plates, which he translated and published as the *Book of Mormon* in 1830. The new church conceived itself to be a restoration of primitive Christianity, which other existing churches were considered to have deserted. The Mormons subscribe to many orthodox Christian beliefs but profess distinctive doctrines based on post-biblical revelation.

Persecuted from its inception, the Mormon Church moved from New York to Ohio to Missouri to Illinois, where it put down strong roots at Nauvoo. In 1844 the Nauvoo settlement was devastated by its neighbors, Smith and his brother being murdered in the havoc. This attack prompted the Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, to migrate to Utah, where the first parties arrived in July 1847. The church has thrived since the removal to Utah and today is a flourishing, worldwide denomination.

Benevolent Societies

Benevolent societies were a new and conspicuous feature of the American landscape during the first half of the 19th century. Voluntary, ecumenical organizations devoted originally to the salvation of souls, but in due course to the eradication of every kind of social ill, the benevolent societies were formed by the pooling of resources of evangelicalism's legions. The benevolent societies were the direct result of the extraordinary energies generated by the evangelical movement, specifically, by the "activism" resulting from conversion. "The evidence of God's

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ALA Division Honors LC Staffer

Reid to Be Named Top Genealogical Librarian

Judith Prowse Reid, head of the Library's Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, will receive the top award given to genealogy librarians by the History Section of the Reference and User Services Association (RUSA), a division of the American Library Association (ALA), in cooperation with the Genealogical Publishing Co.

The award, consisting of a citation and check for $1,000, will be presented on June 29 during the ALA's Annual Conference in Washington.

"Through her dedication to public service and to her profession, [Reid] has made outstanding contributions to reference librarianship and is an inspiration to her RUSA colleagues," according to an announcement of the award.

As a senior reference specialist and head of the reading room, Ms. Reid is responsible for development of the Library's U.S. and foreign genealogical and local history collections. A frequent lecturer at national and international conferences, she is a recognized specialist in British Isles local history and genealogy.

With a 1994 Fulbright Fellowship for Research Librarians, she spent three months in London and published the results of her research, *Genealogical Research in England's Public Record Office: A Guide for North Americans* (Baltimore, 1996), now in its third printing. Another reference work by Ms. Reid, *Family Ties in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland: Sources for Genealogical Research*, will soon be published by the Library.

During her 21-year career at the Library of Congress, Ms. Reid has served as chair of RUSA's History Section and was instrumental in setting up the History in Libraries Discussion Group and the Genealogy and Local History Discussion Group, of which she was chair. She served on the board of RUSA's forerunner, the Reference and Adult Services Division. She served as a member and chair of Genealogy and Local History committees of the History Section.

N. Alicia Byers

Judith Reid

Design Excellence

'Top Treasures' Exhibition Case Wins Award

The Library has won a design award for the "Top Treasures" display case in "American Treasures of the Library of Congress," a permanent, rotating exhibition that showcases the Library's most important American history materials.

The award is from *Inform*, a quarterly magazine for professional architects, designers, historic preservationists and those involved in the decorative arts published by the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects.

"The Library's Preservation program has been a leader in the field for years. I am proud that our expertise is so useful not only in the conservation of Library materials, but also in their display as well," said Diane Kresh, the Library's Director of Preservation. The Preservation directorate oversaw the creation of the case. Planning began in the spring of 1996, a contract was awarded in August of 1996, and the case was completed in April of 1997.

Inform Editor Vernon Mays made the award Dec. 12, 1997, and an article was published in a subsequent issue of the 8,000-circulation magazine, which noted that "the demand for internal mechanical security and electrical components exerted a strong influence on the massing of the case," which is 12 feet long by 10 feet high and weighs 3 tons. It consists of a high-hard-steel display chamber within an exterior of maple veneer with mahogany inlays. On either side, two large viewing windows are glazed with a specially rated ballistics polycarbonate and glass laminate. Temperature and humidity can be maintained within minimum tolerances of plus or minus 1 degree Fahrenheit or 1 percent humidity. Although currently set for preservation conditions of 50 degrees and 50 percent relative humidity, higher temperatures can be maintained.

The case was built according to the highest standards of preservation and security to display the most rare, valuable and fragile items in the "American Treasures" exhibition, the only permanent exhibition ever mounted by the Library of Congress.

The case was developed by the Library in cooperation with EXPLUS Inc. of Dulles, Va. Subcontractors were: George Sexton Associates, Washington, D.C. (design and lighting), Landmark Facilities Group Inc. (environmental design), ATS (environmental systems), BFPE (fire suppression), Chapman Ducibella Associates (security) and Brian Ramer (conservation). George Sexton Associates submitted the case for the award.

Since the exhibition opened May 1,1997, the case has housed several

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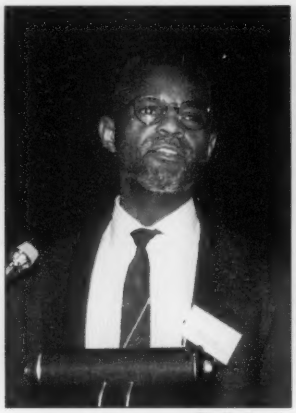
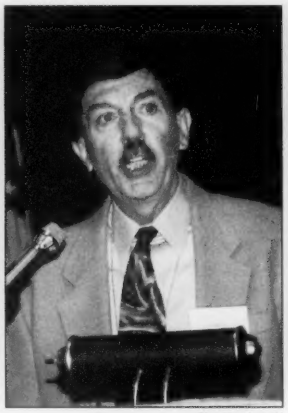
Glen Krankowski


Glen Krankowski


Glen Krankowski

Glen Krankowski

Speakers at the recent Asian Materials Cataloging Seminar included Angela Kinney, team leader, Southeast/South Asia Team; Beacher Wiggins, director for cataloging; John Byrum, chief of the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division; and Helen Poe, chief of the Asian Division

Cooperative Cataloging

LC Promotes Cooperation at Asian Materials Seminar

by Gail Fineberg

Library staff spelled out the benefits of cooperative cataloging for some 135 catalogers and technical services librarians attending an Asian Materials Cataloging Seminar on March 30-31 in the Mumford Room. The purpose of the session was twofold:

- To promote library membership in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), whose goal is to provide more dependable and timely cataloging in a cost-effective manner, and
- To expand the contributions of high-quality, standardized, core-level cataloging records for materials in Asian languages or related to Asian studies.

Angela Kinney, team leader of the Southeast/South Asia Team, and Philip Melzer, team leader of the Korean/Chinese Cataloging Team, both in LC's Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division (RCCD), coordinated the seminar. Another prime organizer was Ann Della Porta, head of the Cooperative Cataloging Team in RCCD.

During her welcome to 100 guests representing 92 libraries from throughout the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Asia, plus 35 Library staffers, Ms. Kinney said: "Our intention is to promote cooperative cataloging by providing you with NACO [Name Authority Cooperative] training and an introduction to the Program for Cooperative Cataloging. We also hope, through your participating in the PCC, to continue expanding the contribution of high-quality cataloging records in Asian languages."

Ms. Kinney introduced Director for Cataloging Beacher Wiggins as a "longtime advocate of cooperative cataloging" and leader of a Library decision to use core-level cataloging "as a more efficient, cost-effective method of bibliographic control that ensures appropriate access to users of LC's collections."

Said Mr. Wiggins: "We're delighted to be able to kick off the first Asian Materials Cataloging Seminar as part of our role as secretariat for the PCC. ... This is the beginning of a happy relationship and an ongoing expansion on our part."

In his welcoming remarks, John Byrum, chief of the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division, noted that LC classification, Dewey classification and Anglo American Cataloging Rules "all originate from a much earlier era when collections were mostly focused on North America and Western Europe.

"These tools have evolved to broaden their scope, of course, as interest in other parts of the world has grown. ... Nevertheless, many problems remain for further attention. Today's seminar will provide a unique opportunity to pursue discussion of at least a few of these problems," Mr. Byrum said.

"Cataloging is not a pursuit in itself," he added, but serves "to enable a coherent and organized means to link our users with the materials in which they are interested. The job of providing bibliographic control to library materials in general — and Asian materials are no exception — is beyond the ability of any institution to satisfy by itself.

"Recognizing the need to share cataloging expertise in an era of shrinking resources has fostered this past quarter-century a renewed interest in cooperation," Mr. Byrum said.

Helen Poe, chief of the Asian Division, encouraged the visiting catalogers to tell their institutions that "cooperative cataloging is the way to get faster, better and cheaper cataloging."

Ms. Poe, a cataloger herself for 10 years and a veteran of the Library's former Overseas Operations Division, recalled the reaction of participants in the overseas Cooperative Acquisitions Program: "They said this is great, but how can we get these materials cataloged?"

PCC Components

Ms. Della Porta described the Program for Cooperative Cataloging as a formal coalition of libraries that have agreed to increase the availability of unique records created under mutually acceptable standards, facilitate the creation and use of these records, and provide leadership in the information community. This program consists of four component programs:

- The Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) Program, which includes 250 libraries that have contributed 1 million records to a 4-million-record file during the past 20 years. So successful is this program, Ms. Della Porta said, that NACO participants contributed more records to the file than LC did during the past two years.
- The Subject Authority Cooperative (SACO) Program, which includes more than 75 libraries that research and contribute new headings to the Library of Congress Subject Headings.
- The Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) Program, the oldest of all the cooperative programs; CONSER members create and maintain high-quality serial records for the nation's databases.
- The Bibliographic Cooperative (BIBCO) Program, whose 27 library members last year contributed nearly 30,000 full- or core-level bibliographic records with complete authority data for all access points, both descriptive and subject. Ms. Della Porta said the Program for Cooperative Cataloging's goal is for BIBCO members to add 90,000 records each year by 2002. She said the Library of Congress copies nearly half of the BIBCO records for use in its catalogs.

PCC Benefits

According to Ms. Della Porta, Program for Cooperative Cataloging benefits include:

- Increased access to materials. Because libraries use one another's cataloging to provide access to materials they have in common, they are able to catalog more items for databases.
- More dependable cataloging. Use of a shared standard increases the reliability and predictable quality of cataloging.
- More efficient cataloging. Copy cataloging allows libraries to streamline workflows. Copied records require less review, and support staff rather than catalogers can review and process the work.
- More timely cataloging. Copy cataloging requires only a fraction of the time to produce original cataloging. The Library estimates copy cataloging is three times faster than original full cataloging.
- More cost-effective cataloging. The Library copied 51,214 full bibliographic records for monographs during an eight-year period, saving a cataloging cost of $87.05 per record.
- Problem-solving through networking. The network of catalogers creates a resource for solving tough bibliographic problems.
- Access to expert training. PCC participants have access to highly qualified trainers drawn from a pool of peer institutions, including the Library.
- Influence on cataloging policies. PCC participants have a strong, coherent voice in the review and development of national and international cataloging standards.

Presenters

On March 30, Library staffers offered training in several intensive courses and answered questions of participants.

Tom Tsai, senior cataloger on the Chinese Cataloging Team, and Carolyn Sturtevant, a cooperative cataloger on the Cooperative Cataloging Team, offered Name Authority Cooperative Program training and instruction on Asian name authorities.

Lynn El-Hoshy, senior cataloging policy specialist in the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, offered training on subject analysis and classification. Kio Kanda, senior cataloger on the Japanese I Cataloging Team, trained the group in cataloging Buddhist materials.

Mr. Melzer led a discussion to answer the visitors' general questions. Discussing shelflisting matters were Helen Pritchett, senior technical adviser on the Southeast/South Asia Cataloging Team, and Cornelia Goode, technical adviser on the Cooperative Cataloging Team.

— Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Religion

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grace," the Presbyterian evangelist, Charles G. Finney insisted, "was a person's benevolence toward others."

The earliest and most important of the benevolent societies focused their efforts on the conversion of sinners to the new birth or to the creation of conditions (sobriety sought by temperance societies) in which conversions could occur. The six largest societies in 1826-27 (based on their operating budgets) were all directly concerned with conversion: the American Education Society, the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Bible Society, the American Sunday-School Union, the American Tract Society and the American Home Missionary Society.

Three of these groups subsidized evangelical ministers, one specialized in evangelical education and two supplied evangelical literature that the other four used. In seeking to convert the American people, the benevolent societies were consciously trying to create, simultaneously, a moral and virtuous citizenry on which republican government was thought to depend. They proudly asserted that they were "doing the work of patriotism no less than Christianity."

"Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" is on view June 4 through Aug. 22 in the Northwest Gallery of the recently restored Thomas Jefferson Building, Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. The Library is closed on Sundays and federal holidays. The exhibition is free and no tickets are required. A companion volume, from which this article is excerpted, is available for $20 from the Library's sales shops. Development and publication of the volume was made possible by a generous gift from Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. "Bud" Smith and the Pew Charitable Trusts. The exhibition will also be on-line at www.loc.gov/. The exhibition is supported by generous grants from Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Smith of Dallas, the Pew Charitable Trusts of Philadelphia and the Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis. After closing in Washington, the exhibition will travel to venues around the nation.

A free, two-day symposium is also being held in conjunction with the exhibition. See schedule on page 117.

News from the Center for the Book

Jefferson Building to Become 'Literary Landmark'

In a June 26 ceremony on Neptune Plaza at the west front of the Jefferson Building, the Friends of Libraries U.S.A. (FOLUSA) and the Center for the Book will designate the Thomas Jefferson Building as one of America's "literary landmarks." A program of readings at 10:30 a.m. will precede the ceremony, which will take place at 11 a.m.

The Jefferson Building will join more than two dozen other buildings or sites that FOLUSA has designated as a literary landmark. The first site, designated in 1987 in partnership with the Florida Center for the Book, was Boat Slip F18 at the Bahia Mar resort in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., the home of the *Busted Flush*, the boat belonging to John MacDonald's popular fictional character Travis McGee.

"When it opened in 1897, the Jefferson Building was often referred to by the press as a 'temple' of literature and the arts," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, who is also the author of *On These Walls: Inscriptions and Quotations in the Buildings of the Library of Congress* (1995). "It is filled with names of authors, quotations from literary works and murals and statues that evoke Western civilization's rich literary heritage. Shakespeare is the best represented author in the building's iconography, but Tennyson, Milton, Alexander Pope, Emerson, Dante, Sir Walter Scott, Longfellow, Benjamin Franklin and James Russell Lowell are also well represented."

For information about the literary landmarks project and FOLUSA, a national organization that helps develop and support local friends of libraries groups, visit its site on the World Wide Web at: www.folusa.com.

Virginia Mathews

■ **Virburnum Family Literacy Project.** The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress has received a three-year grant from the Viburnum Foundation to administer its rural, library-based family literacy program in several states. Center for the Book consultant Virginia H. Mathews, nationally known literacy and library advocate, is project coordinator.

The bronze statue of Shakespeare by Frederick MacMonnies graces the Main Reading Room.

"The Viburnum grant, coming on the heels of the successful completion of our five-year Library-Head Start-Museum partnership project, continues the center's longtime interest in family literacy and in encouraging collaboration among libraries and other community organizations that serve children, youth and families," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "We look forward to assisting in the planning and promotion of the project as well as in the training sessions. We will be especially active in the states where our affiliated state centers can provide support and resources."

Sixteen rural libraries in five states currently receive $3,000 grants directly from the Viburnum Foundation as part of the project. Since 1992, the foundation has made 59 such grants. In addition to strengthening the project in the states already participating — Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas — the Center for the Book is extending the project into Alabama and Georgia. Other states with large rural populations may be included in the future.

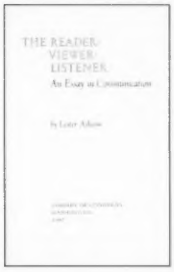
The Viburnum Family Literacy Project is fully described in a recently published 60-page report, *From Thibodaux to Tucumcari: Family Literacy in Rural Libraries, A Report from the Viburnum Family Literacy Project*, by Molly Turner and Nancy Kober. Copies are available free from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920, telephone (202) 707-5221, fax (202) 707-0269. The report presents details about how, with limited resources, committed staff in small libraries can successfully respond to the needs of parents and other caregivers for family literacy programs.

■ **Adult Literacy Report Still Available.** *Even Anchors Need Lifelines: Public Libraries in Adult Literacy*, a 144-page study by Gail Spangenberg published in 1996, continues to be available free from the Center for the Book. The report was reprinted in 1997, thanks to the generosity of Harold W. McGraw Jr.

The major recommendations in *Even Anchors Need Lifelines*, which was commissioned by the Center for the Book in 1995, suggest specific ways of strengthening adult literacy programs in public libraries (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Sept. 16, 1996). The recommendations were discussed at the Library of Congress on Jan. 17, 1997, at "Public Libraries in Adult Literacy: The Next Steps," a meeting sponsored by the Center for the Book and the National Center on Adult Literacy at

the University of Pennsylvania (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Feb. 24, 1997).

The report was funded by the Center for the Book, the National Institute for Literacy, Harold W. McGraw, the McGraw-Hill Co. and the American Library Association. Copies may be obtained by writing the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920.



■ **Essay on Communication by Lester Asheim Available.** Copies of *The Reader-Viewer-Listener: An Essay in Communication* by Lester Asheim, a 33-page booklet published by the Library of Congress in 1987, are available from the Center for the Book. A distinguished librarian and library educator, Mr. Asheim served as dean of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School in 1952-61, as director of the American Library Association's International Relations Office in 1961-66 and Office for Library Education in 1966-71, and concluded his career as professor emeritus of library science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. An adviser to the Center for the Book, Mr. Asheim wrote *The Reader-Viewer-Listener* as a reflection on issues raised by another Center for the Book project, "Books Make a Difference," pointing out that the natural inclination to honor the book must not divert attention from other essential forms of communication.

Single copies of *The Reader-Viewer-Listener* are available free upon written request to the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington DC 20540-4920.

Florida Center for the Book Director Jean Trebbi and John Cole chat with former LC Consultant in Poetry Maxine Kumin before Ms. Kumin's reading in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., on Feb. 18.

■ **Florida Hosts Maxine Kumin.** Center for the Book director John Y. Cole introduced former LC Consultant in Poetry Maxine Kumin on Feb. 18 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., during a program of readings sponsored by the Broward Public Library Foundation and the Florida Center for the Book. Ms. Kumin, who won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1973, served as the Library of Congress poetry consultant in 1981-82. She was in Florida serving as a Visiting Distinguished Writer at Florida International University. She also presented a poetry workshop for the Florida Center for the Book.

■ **Author Taylor Branch to Speak at LC on June 18.** Writer and historian Taylor Branch will discuss his latest book, *Pillar of Fire: America in the King Years, 1963-1965*, at the Library of Congress on Thursday, June 18, at 6 p.m. in the Mumford Room in the James Madison Memorial Building. Mr. Branch won the Pulitzer Prize in history in 1989 for *Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-1963*, the first volume in his trilogy about Martin Luther King Jr. and the civil rights movement in the United States. Part of the Center for the Book's "Books & Beyond" lecture series, the presentation is cosponsored by the Library's Humanities and Social Sciences Division. It is free and open to the public.

Titanic
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largest in the world — that, on a cold April night on a voyage across the North Atlantic strikes an iceberg and sinks. Most of the passengers, many of them rich and famous, perished because there were not enough lifeboats. This fictional ship's description (800 feet long, 70,000 tons, top speed of 25 knots) is remarkably similar to the real *Titanic* (882 feet long, 66,000 tons, top speed 24 knots). The most chilling feature of Robertson's book, however, is the name he gave his fictional ship — the *Titan*.

On Sept. 1, 1985, more than 70 years after *Titanic* was lost to the abyss, undersea explorers finally located the ship. Robert D. Ballard, who led the expedition that discovered the wreckage, chronicles the discovery and exploration in a number of works. His books and *National Geographic* articles about the expeditions, are filled with photographs and artists' impressions of the *Titanic* as it appears today more than two miles beneath the surface of the North Atlantic.

The battered wreckage stands in marked contrast to the plans in the British journal *The Shipbuilder*. Their midsummer 1911 special issue on *The White Star Triple Screw Atlantic Liners Olympic and Titanic* portrays the ocean liners as the ultimate in shipbuilding technology, the largest and most luxurious ships ever built. The article also called the ships "practically unsinkable," a phrase that, taken out of context and exaggerated by the popular press, would haunt the *Titanic* forever.

— Mr. Hall is in the Copyright Office.

Case
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of the Library's top treasures serially, including Thomas Jefferson's original "rough draft" of the Declaration of Independence, George Mason's "Virginia Declaration of Rights" and George Washington's commission as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. Currently, Abraham Lincoln's rough draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is in the case.

"American Treasures of the Library of Congress" is made possible by a $1.1 million grant from the Xerox Foundation. For recorded information about the exhibition, call (202) 707-3834, (202) 707-6200 TTY.

Library Welcomes ALA to DC

Reception, Programs Highlight Conference

The Annual Conference of the American Library Association will be held in Washington this summer, June 27-30. To welcome all attendees to the nation's capital, the Library of Congress will host the All Conference Reception in the newly restored Great Hall, as well as offer many special programs and tours designed to appeal to a broad range of interests. Of special note are the daylong "Experience LC" programs (page 131) and "Reference Service in a Digital Age: A Library of Congress Institute" (page 129). **Note: This information is also available on the Library's Web site at www.loc.gov/ala/.**

All Conference Reception

June 27, 8:00-10:30 p.m.
Great Hall, Thomas Jefferson Building

Join the American Library Association and Library of Congress in celebrating the opening of the Area Studies Reading Rooms in the Thomas Jefferson Building. The reception will feature the spacious new African and Middle Eastern, Asian, and European reading rooms, and the Hispanic Reading Room with its famous Portinari murals. Unique materials from their foreign-language collections will be on display. Take a few moments to enjoy the splendors of the domed Main Reading Room, returned to its original glory, and the Computer Catalog Center. Visit the exhibitions "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" and "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" in galleries just off the Great Hall. Stop by the new Sales Shop, located next to the Visitors' Center, for unique and unusual gifts. Shuttle buses will be running from the Washington Convention Center and convention hotels to the Library of Congress. Shuttle buses will return to convention hotels only. Admission is free with your ALA badge.

Architectural Tours of the Thomas Jefferson Building

"When its doors opened to the public in 1897, the Library of Congress represented an unparalleled national achievement: its 23-carat-gold-plated dome capped the 'largest, costliest, and safest' library building in the world. Its elaborately decorated interior, embellished by works of art from more than 40 American painters and sculptors, linked the United States to classical traditions of learning and simultaneously flexed American cultural and technological muscle."

After a decade-long restoration, the Thomas Jefferson Building officially reopened to the public on May 1, 1997, with its great public spaces, hallways and individual rooms returned to their original grandeur. A special architectural tour of the Jefferson Building has been scheduled just for ALA Annual Conference participants. The tour dates and times are:

June 26, 9:30-10:30 a.m.
June 27, 9:30-10:30 a.m.
June 28, 9:30-10:30 a.m.
June 29, 9:30-10:30 a.m.
June 30, 9:30-10:30 a.m.

Reservations are required for each of the five tour times being offered. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 50 participants per tour)

Guided tours for the public are also available at 11:30 a.m. and 1:00, 2:30 and 4:00 p.m. (including Sunday, June 28) during the Annual Conference. No reservations are required for these regularly scheduled tours. A self-guided audio tour of the Great Hall and the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition is available for a nominal fee of $2.50. Free print brochures with a self-guided tour are also available.

Jefferson Building Architectural Tour and Reference Service Presentation

June 26, 5:00-7:15 p.m.

A one-hour tour exclusively for ALA Annual Conference participants will feature the grand and majestic Thomas Jefferson Building with its gilded age design details and decorative art reflecting America's place in the 19th century. Following the tour, there will be a unique opportunity for a special presentation in the spectacular Main Reading Room: a discussion of reference support for researchers and the nation's libraries.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour/presentation meets in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 80 participants)

Jefferson Building Architectural Tour and Presentation on Foreign-Language Collections

June 26, 6:00-8:15 p.m.

With its renovation complete, the Thomas Jefferson Building has been turned into the Library of Congress's gateway to the cultures of the world. Following a one-hour architectural tour exclusively for ALA Annual Conference participants, there will be a lively presentation in the newly opened Asian Reading Room by the heads of the African and Middle Eastern, Asian, European and Hispanic reading rooms, who will describe the unparalleled foreign-language collections. Light refreshments will be served.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour/presentation meets in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 40 participants)

Tours of Area Studies

Reading Rooms (Foreign-Language Collections)

Walk around the world during an open house for the Area Studies Reading Rooms. Begin in the African and Middle Eastern Reading Room and learn from specialists how the Library acquires and services materials from the Near East and North and Sub-Saharan Africa, and in languages such as Arabic, Amharic, Armenian, Hebrew, Persian, Turkish and Yiddish. Proceed to the Asian Reading Room, steeped in the cultures and languages of China, Japan, Korea and the diverse peoples of Southern and Southeast Asia. In the European Reading Room, specialists will be on hand to interpret materials from West European nations such as France and Italy, to the northern countries of Scandinavia, to the various nations of Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe, including the Baltics, Russia and Ukraine. Visit the Hispanic Reading Room, where materials from Spain, Portugal, Latin America and the Caribbean are celebrated. Conclude your "walk throughout the world" by contemplating the delights of scholarship as you pass through the Main Reading Room and into the Scholars' Colonnade, a beautiful room where long-term researchers and the Office of Scholarly Programs are located.

June 27, 9:30-11:30 a.m.

No reservations are required. Start your tour in the African and Middle Eastern Reading Room, located on the second floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Reading room staff will assist tour participants with directions to the Asian Reading Room, European Reading Room and Hispanic Reading Room.

Tours of the Special Collections

Manuscript Division

June 26, 11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
June 29, 9:00-10:00 a.m.

Among the Manuscript Division's more than 50 million items in 10,000 collections are many unique documents of extraordinary historical significance. From presidential papers to Alexander Graham Bell's first drawing of the telephone, the Manuscript Division's collection records dramatic events in the nation's history. A sampling of the Manuscript Division's treasures will be displayed. The tour will also include a behind-the-scenes look at the operations of the division.

Reservations are required for each of the two tour times being offered. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the lobby area outside the Manuscript Reading Room, Room 101, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to eight participants per tour)

Prints & Photographs Division

June 27, 10:00-11:30 a.m.

As the eyes of the nation, the Prints and Photographs Division offers researchers millions of original and historical materials, from rare daguerreotype portraits of Abraham and Mary Lincoln and evocative views of newsworthy events from the Civil War to modern newspaper morgues. In a tour by division specialists, the extraordinary collec-

tions of the Prints and Photographs Division will be featured along with an introduction to its activities.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the lobby of the Prints and Photographs Reading Room, Room 337, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 30 participants per tour)

Geography and Map Division
June 29, 10:00-11:30 a.m.

Established as the Hall of Maps in 1897, the Geography and Map Division is a major center for scholarly research relating to cartography and geography. A selection of cartographic treasures dating back to the 15th century will be featured in tours and presentations led by cartographic specialists. The tour will also include a demonstration of the computer technology used to digitize the map collections, including scanning, data compression/decompression, image enhancement and image "stitching, and a discussion of cataloging for access on the World Wide Web.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the lobby of the Geography and Map Reading Room, Room B01, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 50 participants)

Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division
June 29, 1:00-1:45 p.m.
(Motion Pictures)

The Library began collecting motion pictures in 1893, when Thomas Edison deposited for copyright descriptive material about and still photographs of the Edison Kinetoscopic Records. In 1942, recognizing the importance of motion pictures and the need to preserve them as a historical record, the collecting of films began in earnest. With the addition of a "Hopalong Cassidy" feature in 1949, films made for television were included in the division's holdings. Today, the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division has one of the largest collections of films, videotapes and video discs in the world. The head of the moving image section will provide an introduction to the section's activities and the efforts of the Library to preserve and restore film and television materials. The program will include a screening of excerpts from the historic items.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The program will occur in the Pickford Theater, Room 302, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 64 participants)

June 29, 1:45-2:15 p.m.
(Sound Recordings)

In the 1920s, the sound recording archives began when phonorecord companies gave the Library samples of their records. About the same time, the Assemblage of American Folk Song, also at the Library, started assembling a rich collection of American music and folklore. Over the years, the audio collections of the Library have become the largest in the United States. The head of the recorded sound section will lead a tour of the archives, which reflects the entire history of sound technology — from the first wax cylinders to compact discs. New directions in the preservation of these materials will be also be discussed and a visit made to the new state-of-the-art audio laboratory.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. A short presentation will precede the tour. Meet in the Pickford Theater, Room 302, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 15 participants)

Music Division
June 29, 2:00-3:00 p.m.

The collections of Serge Koussevitzky and Irving Berlin, musical instruments by Antonio Stradivari, a lock of Beethoven's hair, George Gershwin's metronome, Victor Herbert's death mask ... all these plus music manuscripts, printed music, correspondence, books, pamphlets, concert programs, posters, playbills and more in a collection of millions of items make the Music Division a source for musical scholarship unequaled anywhere in the world. In a tour and presentation by Music Division specialists, a selection of materials will be displayed and the activities of the division described.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the lobby of the Performing Arts Reading Room, Room 113, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 20 participants)

Copyright Tours

On July 8, 1870, President Ulysses S. Grant signed the law that made the Library of Congress the central agency for copyright registration and the custodian of copyright deposits in the United States. The presence of the Copyright Office in the Library has been crucial to the development of its extraordinary collections and to its role as the national library. The 27 million entries in the copyright catalog encompass America's cultural and historical heritage. A special tour, led by information specialists in the Copyright Office, will cover the registration process from beginning to end and include a visit to the Copyright Card Catalog Room (with more than 31 million cards), and a brief demonstration of how to access and use the copyright catalog on the World Wide Web. Tour times are:

June 29, 2:00-3:30 p.m.
June 29, 2:30-4:00 p.m.
June 29, 3:00-4:30 p.m.

Reservations are required for each of the three tour times. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the lobby area outside the Copyright Information Office, Room 401, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to eight participants per tour)

Tours of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Established by an act of Congress in 1931 to serve blind adults and expanded over the years to include service to children and individuals with other physical impairments, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) administers the free national library program of braille and recorded materials. NLS selects and produces full-length books and magazines in braille and on recorded disc and cassette and distributes reading materials and playback machines through a cooperating network of 57 regional and 84 subregional (local) libraries.

NLS, a part of the Library of Congress, is offering a flexible schedule of tours on June 29 and June 30 suited to the needs and available time of ALA Annual Conference participants. The tours will include the Material Development Division, the Network Division, and the recording studio or may be designed specifically to meet individual interests.

Reservations are required. Contact Stephen Prine, Head of Network Services, by phone: (202) 707-9245, fax (202) 707-9712, or e-mail (spri@loc.gov) to make arrangements for a tour time and to identify areas of interest. (NLS is located at 1291 Taylor Street N.W., and not on Capitol Hill.)

Exhibitions and Exhibition Tours

See the breadth and richness of the extraordinary collections of the Library through its exhibitions. Exhibitions in the Thomas Jefferson Building will be open during the conference from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, including Sunday, June 28. The exhibition in the Lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday, June 28. Tours of the Jefferson Building's exhibitions, led by Library of Congress specialists, have also been planned exclusively for ALA Annual Conference participants. See the descriptions below for information on the dates and times of these special exhibition tours.

"American Treasures of the Library of Congress"
Thomas Jefferson Building, Southwest Gallery and Pavilion, Second Floor

"American Treasures" is an unprecedented permanent exhibition of the rarest, most interesting and significant items relating to America's past, drawn from the unparalleled collections of the Library of Congress. Selections from the exhibition are available on the Library of Congress World Wide Web site at www.loc.gov/treasures/. Audio wands are available in the Jefferson Building for a nominal fee of $2.50. The wands, which also feature a self-guided tour of the Great Hall, allow the visitor to hear vintage radio broadcasts, musical excerpts, presidential speeches, poetry readings and much more. An exhibition catalog is available in the Jefferson Building's Sales Shop.

Special Tour of "American Treasures of the Library of Congress"
June 29, 9:00-10:00 a.m.

The tour will feature exhibition highlights, a behind-the-scenes glimpse of how this exhibition was developed and exhibition-related programming.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets at the entrance to the exhibition. Directional information to the exhibition is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 20 participants)

"Religion and the Founding of the American Republic"
Thomas Jefferson Building, Northwest Gallery and Pavilion, Second Floor

Drawing on many of the most interesting and rarely seen items from the Library of Congress's collections of early American books, manuscripts, letters, prints and music, this exhibition explores the role religion played in the founding of the American Colonies. Among the exhibition's 200 items are Washington's Farewell Address, Jefferson's letter to the Danbury Baptists, Madison's manuscript outline of his speech introducing the Bill of Rights, the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780, and the first printed book in the United States, the Bay Psalm Book. An exhibition catalog is available in the Jefferson Building's Sales Shop.

Special Tour: "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" June 29, 9-10 a.m.

The tour will feature exhibition highlights and additional historical data.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets at the entrance to the exhibition. Directional information to the exhibition is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 20 participants)

"The Thomas Jefferson Building: Book Palace of the American People" Thomas Jefferson Building, Great Hall, North Corridor, First Floor

This exhibition celebrates the 100th anniversary of the original Library of Congress building, which opened to the public on Nov. 1, 1897. With contemporary accounts of the building as it opened, photographs of staff at work in the early 1900s and memorabilia about the building, "Book Palace" gives the viewer a sense of the excitement and awe that the building engendered among those who came to see it.

Special Tour of "Book Palace of the American People" June 28, 1:00-2:00 p.m.

Led by John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book and LC historian, the tour will focus on the history of the building and include anecdotal stories about the building and the items in the exhibition.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets at the entrance to the exhibition. Directional information to the exhibition is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 15 participants)

"Oliphant's Anthem: Pat Oliphant at the Library of Congress" Thomas Jefferson Building, Great Hall, South Corridor

In 1966, two years after he left his native Australia for an American career, Pat Oliphant won the Pulitzer prize for editorial cartooning. Thirty years later he is recognized as one of America's foremost political cartoonists. This exhibition of approximately 70 items commemorates the recent acquisition of works by this outstanding political artist. The exhibition catalog, available in the Jefferson Building's Sales Shop, includes a preface by the Librarian of Congress, a foreword by Bob Dole and excerpts from an extended interview with Oliphant.

Special Tour of "Oliphant's Anthem" June 29, 1998 2:00-3:00 p.m.

The tour will include a description of Pat Oliphant's career, his artwork and the preservation of his materials by the Library.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets at the entrance to the exhibition. Directional information to the exhibition is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 15 participants)

"Monstrous Craws and Character Flaws: Masterpieces of Cartoon and Caricature at the Library of Congress" Thomas Jefferson Building, Swann Gallery, Ground Floor

"Monstrous Craws and Character Flaws" inaugurated the opening of the Swann Gallery in the Jefferson Building. The exhibition, which includes approximately 30 original works and facsimiles, takes its title from James Gillray's 1787 etching "Monstrous Craws, at a New Coalition Feast," lampooning King George III and his family. Among the other items displayed are recently acquired works by modern artists such as Garry Trudeau, Jules Feiffer and Al Hirshfeld.

Special Tours of "Monstrous Craws and Character Flaws" June 27, 1998 1:00-1:45 p.m. and 2:00-2:45 p.m.

The tour will cover specific items in the exhibition and how they relate to the cartoon and caricature collections of the Library of Congress. The Swann Foundation, which made the exhibition possible, will also be discussed. An illustrated checklist of the exhibition is available in the Swann Gallery.

Reservations are required for each of the two tour times being offered. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tours meet in the Swann Gallery. Directional information to the Swann Gallery is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 10 participants per tour)

George & Ira Gershwin Room Thomas Jefferson Building, Gershwin Room, Ground Floor

The George and Ira Gershwin Room is a tribute to the outstanding and enduring contribution to American music by the Gershwin brothers. A continuing exhibition, "Here to Stay: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin," celebrates this illustrious musical team through the display of items relating to their lives and work and the traditions of American music, especially musical theater history. A platform in the center of the room represents the working studios of the two brothers with George's piano and desk, Ira's typing table and typewriter and memorabilia such as Ira's pen, George's metronome and the congressional medals awarded to the pair.

Special Tours of the Gershwin Room June 27, 3-4 p.m. June 28, 1-2 p.m. June 29, 10-11 a.m.

This tour will highlight the Gershwins' documentary legacy at the Library of Congress and their place in American music. A brochure on the Gershwin Room is available.

Reservations are required for each of the three tour times being offered. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the Gershwin Room. Directional information to the Gershwin Room is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 10 participants per tour)

"From Sea to Shining Sea: An American Sampler" James Madison Building, Madison Foyer, First Floor

The children's books in this exhibition provide a nostalgic, upbeat view of America. They are arranged around the themes of "The Land," "The Community," "America at Play" and "Tell Me a Story."

Tours of the Digital Library Visitors' Center

The unique American history collections, available to teachers, students and the general public through the Library's award-winning World Wide Web site (www.loc.gov), now number a half-million digitized items. The Digital Library Visitors' Center was established to provide a venue for visitors, librarians, educators and other interested individuals to learn more about the rich array of multimedia collections the Library has digitized.

Tours of the Digital Library Visitors' Center, scheduled from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. (including Saturday, June 27, and Sunday, June 28), provide a broad overview of the Web site with a special emphasis on the American Memory collections.

The tour meets in the Digital Library Visitors' Center, which is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Building. No reservations are necessary, although seating in the theater area is limited to 55.

Special Presentations in the Digital Library Visitors' Center

Developing Your Skills on THOMAS June 27, 9:00-10:00 a.m.

Named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, THOMAS provides easy-to-use on-line public access to congressional information. The powerful search capabilities and THOMAS features, including the latest House and Senate floor actions, bill summaries and status, House and Senate roll call votes, the Congressional Record text and index, and committee reports and schedules, will be demonstrated.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The National Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

The Learning Page: A Gateway to Library of Congress Primary Sources on the World Wide Web June 27, 10:00-11:15 a.m. June 28, 10:00-11:15 a.m.

The Learning Page is an on-line gateway to the rich American Memory collections of primary source material on the Web. The demonstration will show how teachers and librarians can use the Learning Page for teaching research skills, homework projects and lesson development.

Reservations are required for each of the two presentation times being offered. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The National Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Building. (Limited to 55 participants per presentation)

Country Studies On-Line June 27, 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Available for 30 years in a hardcover version, one of the most popular and useful tools produced by the Library is now on its World Wide Web site. The Country Studies handbooks series has been widely recognized as the best place for reference librarians to find a comprehensive, balanced wealth of information about 85 countries of the world.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

The Global Legal Information Network
June 27, 2:00-3:00 p.m.

The Global Library Information Network (GLIN) is a multinational, intergovernmental cooperative database of legal information from countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. This presentation will highlight the origins of GLIN more than 40 years ago, its development and its current status. A demonstration of GLIN's new search engine will feature the GLIN model for the search and retrieval of abstracts and the full text of laws of GLIN member countries.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

The Digitization of Historical Legal Materials
June 27, 3:00-3:30 p.m.

In this presentation, the issues surrounding the digitization of historical legal materials for the project "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1873" will be discussed. There will be a demonstration of the first release of materials from this project on the World Wide Web, including search capabilities and navigating through the collection.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Library of Congress/ Ameritech National Digital Library Competition
June 27, 3:30-4:00 p.m.
June 28, 4:00-4:30 p.m.

The Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition, a three-year program made possible by a $2 million gift from the Ameritech Foundation, enables nonfederal, tax-exempt, nonprofit libraries, educational institutions and cultural repositories to create digital collections of primary resource material. The competition helps achieve the goal of making freely available primary source material central to the study of American history and culture on the World Wide Web. These collections will be accessible through the Library of Congress Web site and on the award winners' sites. The deadline for applications for the third and final year's competition is Nov. 2, 1998. The presentation will cover eligibility requirements, the evaluation criteria and process, what constitutes a competitive proposal and technical requirements for digitization projects.

No reservations are required, although seating in the theater area is limited to 55. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building.

Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus: New Features
June 27, 4:00-5:00 p.m.

Preview what's new with Folio Views 4.11, which will be available on Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus later in 1998. See a demonstration of the improved display options, including customizable windows and "zoom" text magnification. New features such as simple natural language queries, ranked hit list displays, and enhancements to personalization tools, will also be featured.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

BeOnline: A Demonstration
June 28, 11:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

BeOnline is the Library of Congress project to make electronic resources in the fields of business and economics on other World Wide Web sites accessible via the Library of Congress Web site. See a demonstration of BeOnline automation initiatives. Discuss BeOnline's use for business and economics collection development and the issues arising from remote access to external resources and the cataloging of electronic resources.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Digital Table of Contents: A Demonstration
June 28, 12:00-12:30 p.m.

For years libraries nationwide have been eager to make tables of contents accessible through the public catalog. There will be a demonstration of the Library of Congress project encoding tables of contents with a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) wrapper, using scanning and optical character recognition techniques and hot-linking the 856 field in the bibliographic record to the table of contents by a totally automated process.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

The National Digital Library Program: Policy and Administrative Issues
June 28, 2:00-2:45 p.m.

The Library of Congress World Wide Web site averaged 42.5 million hits per month in 1997. The popularity of the site, whose keystone is the National Digital Library Program's American Memory collections of important and rare materials relating to American history, demonstrates the value of placing high-quality intellectual content on the Web. This presentation will focus on the policy issues related to digitizing collections and will cover the goals of the National Digital Library Program, introducing a major project into an organization, centralizing vs. distributing project activities, project funding and selecting materials or collections for digitization. Copyright questions confronted and resolved in implementing the National Digital Library Program will be discussed.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

The National Digital Library Program: Technical Issues
June 28, 2:45-4:00 p.m.

As a leader in the digitization of collections for the World Wide Web, the Library of Congress dealt with a myriad of technical issues. Issues including producing digitized images, text, audio and video; accessing and presenting digital items; and the storage and maintenance of these items will be addressed.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Using Adaptive Technology to Access the World Wide Web
June 29, 9:00-10:00 a.m.

Communication and information retrieval through the Web presents both advantages and challenges to blind and disabled users. A demonstration of text-based and graphical browsers and the braille and speech output capabilities available for these users in the Web environment will be offered.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Using Minaret for Library of Congress Classification
June 29, 11:00 a.m.-12 p.m.

The Minaret classification database provides access to and maintenance of the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) schedules in machine-readable form for Library of Congress staff. The database uses a Web browser-based interface for browsing, searching and maintaining the LCC using MARC records in the MARC classification format. Changes to the schedules, approved each week, are incorporated into the database immediately, and current data made available to Library of Congress catalogers.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Developing Electronic Exhibitions
June 29, 2:00-3:00 p.m.

The award-winning electronic exhibitions are one of the most popular areas on the Library's Web site. The on-site exhibitions have served as a means of interpreting the collections and educating the public about the rich resources representing human experience, knowledge and achievement at the Library. Learn how on-site exhibitions are transformed into electronic exhibitions and how they provide avenues to digitized collections on the Web.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus on the World Wide Web
June 29, 3:00-4:00 p.m.

See the beta version of Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus on the Web. A demonstration of the features of the Web version and an update on the Cataloging Distribution Service's plans for this product's availability will be provided.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Implementing a New Integrated Library System at the Library of Congress: Issues and Impact
June 29, 4:00-5:00 p.m.

Implementation planning for a new Integrated Library System (ILS) at the Library of Congress is well under way, with the first phase (acquisitions, cataloging, serials check-in, circulation and OPAC) scheduled to be operational in October 1999. The program director for the ILS will discuss how the Library is preparing to handle the change from its existing, often separate, automated systems to a commercial ILS. The director will also cover the approach to implementing a new system in a complex environment with a vast amount of data along with the expected impact of the ILS implementation on cataloging and other services provided by the Library of Congress to the nation's libraries.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Briefings for Specialists: Area Studies Customized for You

Thomas Jefferson knew that relying on English-language materials was not enough to ensure a cultivated, enlightened citizenry or electorate. Materials about other nations and cultures, written in their own languages, have been a fundamental part of the Library of Congress since 1815. With collections today in more than 450 languages and 39 scripts, the Area Studies divisions are a gateway to the rest of the world. Participate in a custom-designed briefing with an Area Studies specialist who will enhance your own exploration of the world's resources, as well as help you establish a personal contact for the future.

A listing of countries, regions and cultural groups throughout the world with the name of the Library of Congress specialist for that area and his/her phone number and e-mail address is available at www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/ref/areaspec.html. Use this listing to contact the appropriate specialist and make arrangements for a customized briefing. Briefings will not be available Sunday, June 28.

Workshops, Seminars, Demonstrations

PCC SACO Workshop A: How to Propose Subject Headings for LCSH
June 25, 9:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

A senior cataloging policy specialist will cover how to prepare subject heading proposals using SACO forms, including performing authority research, constructing a subject heading, and fitting it into the hierarchy of the subject authority file, based on the appropriate instruction sheets from the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings. This basic workshop is a repeat of a session offered in February 1997 at the ALA Midwinter Meeting, and serves as a foundation for PCC SACO Workshops B and C.

Information about registering for this workshop is available at www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/sacowkshop.html. The workshop is located in the Pickford Theater, Room 302, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 60 participants)

PCC SACO Workshop B: Proposing Geographic Name and Historic Event Subject Headings for LCSH
June 25, 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.

A senior cataloging policy specialist will demonstrate how to propose subject headings in the special areas of geographic names and historic events, including wars and time periods, based on the appropriate instruction sheets from the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings. Participants will benefit from prior attendance at the workshop on LCSH proposals (see the description for the "PCC SACO Workshop A: How to Propose Subject Headings for LCSH") or from previous SACO experience.

Information about registering for this workshop is available at www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/sacowkshop.html. The workshop is located in the Pickford Theater, Room 302, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 60 participants)

PCC SACO Workshop C: Proposing Names of Languages and Related Literature Subject Headings for LCSH
June 25, 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.

A senior cataloging policy specialist will demonstrate how to propose subject headings for the names of languages and related literature headings, including appropriate reference sources to be consulted and reference hierarchies or headings. Participants will benefit from prior attendance at the workshop on LCSH proposals (see the description for the "PCC SACO Workshop A: How to Propose Subject Headings for LCSH") or from previous SACO experience.

Information about registering for this workshop is available at www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/sacowkshop.html. The workshop is located in Classrooms A and B of Room 654, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 25 participants)

CIP Publishers Workshop
June 26, 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

This workshop is for publishers currently participating in the CIP program.

For information about the "CIP Workshop," contact your CIP publishing liaison at the Library of Congress.

Using Classification Plus: A Tool for Subject Cataloging
June 26, 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-4:00 p.m.
June 27, 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-4:00 p.m.
June 29, 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-4:00 p.m.
June 30, 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-4:00 p.m.

A senior cataloging policy specialist will guide participants through the use of Classification Plus and subject cataloging tools in Cataloger's Desktop for assigning subject headings, selecting Library of Congress Classification numbers, and the first steps in shelflisting. The workshop will focus on the content and manipulation of the infobases in Classification Plus. Individual workstations will be available for participants to use throughout the workshop.

Reservations are required for each of the eight workshop times being offered. Use the Classification Plus - Cataloger's Desktop registration form (www.loc.gov/cds/alawrkshp.html). The workshop is located in Classroom A of the Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office, Room 530, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 12 Classification Plus customers per workshop)

Hands-On Introduction to Cataloger's Desktop for New Users
June 26, 9:00-11:00 a.m. and 2:00-4:00 p.m.

A senior library information systems specialist will guide new Cataloger's Desktop users through the process of navigating infobases, performing query searches, using search templates, and creating shadow files. New features to be available with Folio Views 4.11 software will also be previewed. Individual workstations will be available for participants to use throughout the workshop.

Reservations are required for each of the two workshop times being offered. Use the Classification Plus — Cataloger's Desktop registration form (www,loc,gov/cds/alawrkshp.html). The workshop is located in Classroom B of the Technical Processing & Automation Instruction Office, Room 530, James Madison Building. (Limited to 12 Cataloger's Desktop customers per workshop)

Dewey for Windows: A Demonstration
June 26, 11:00-11:45 a.m.

The assistant editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification will demonstrate Version 1.1 of Dewey for Windows, the CD-ROM version of the Dewey Decimal Classification. In addition to an overview of Dewey for Windows, the demonstration will include techniques of number building, automatic cuttering with the OCLC Four-Figure Cutter Tables and use of the LCSH Authority File with Dewey for Windows.

Reservations are required. E-mail Julianne Beall at jbea@loc.gov or fax your reservation request to Julianne Beall at (202) 707-0279. The demonstration will occur in the Decimal Classification Division, Room 556, James Madison Memorial Building.

ISSN in the Electronic Age: A Seminar
June 27, 9:00-11:00 a.m.

Can an ISSN be assigned to online journals? The Library of Congress's National Serials Data Program, the U.S. center of the worldwide ISSN Network, invites serial publishers and other ISSN users to this seminar covering both cutting-edge questions about the ISSN and a review of ISSN basics. ISSN center staff will be available for general questions as well as one-on-one assistance with ISSN. Input will be sought on various unresolved issues facing the ISSN and serials in the electronic age.

Reservations are suggested, but walk-ins will be welcome as space permits. E-mail rrey@loc.gov or fax your reservation to (202) 707-6333 or leave a voice mail message at (202) 707-6452. The seminar is located in Dining Room A (Room 620), James Madison Memorial Building.

Copyright Paperback Collection Arrearage Reduction Demonstration
June 29, 1:00-2:00 p.m.
June 30, 1:00-2:00 p.m.
July 1, 1:00-2:00 p.m.

The Copyright Paperback Collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division represents original United States paperback publishing, in all the popular literary genres, from 1950 to the present. As the modern equivalent of the early dime novels, many of the paperbacks have cover art, which is increasing in both value and research interest. This fascinating collection includes now-famous writers and is a unique resource for the study of late-20th century American popular culture. A demonstration by catalogers in the Special Materials Cataloging Division will show how the Copyright Office's catalog record is being used as a basis for building an inventory-level record with MARC tagging. The demonstration offers a less traditional approach to bibliographic control and insight into the use of copyright records as a resource for bibliographic data.

Reservations are required for each of the three demonstration times being offered. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The demonstration is located in the Special Materials Cataloging Division, Room 547, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to six participants per demonstration)

45s Sound Recording Arrearage Reduction Demonstration
June 29, 2:00-3:00 p.m.
June 30, 2:00-3:00 p.m.
July 1, 2:00-3:00 p.m.

The Special Materials Cataloging Division is currently working on a project to complete an inventory, by the end of 1998, of more than 125,000 items in the "45 rpm collection" of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. Included in this inventory are "microgroove" discs smaller than 8 inches in diameter, box sets, flexible promotion discs (sound sheets), and 33 1/3 LPs. The bulk of the collection is popular music of the 1950s through the 1980s, but some classical and spoken-word recordings are included. The demonstration, by specialists in cataloging and the collections, includes an introduction to the collections and the creation of inventory-level records.

Reservations are required for each of the three demonstrations times being offered. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The demonstration is located in the Special Materials Cataloging Division, Room 547, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to six participants per demonstration)

ALA Preconferences at the Library of Congress

Getting Ready for the Nineteenth Century: Strategies and Solutions for Rare Book and Special Collections Librarians
June 23-26

"Getting Ready for the Nineteenth Century: Strategies and Solutions for Rare Book and Special Collections Librarians" is the theme of the 39th Preconference of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of ACRL. The preconference will explore strategies and solutions for the acquisition, preservation and research use of published and unpublished materials from the 19th century. These scholarly materials, often not found within the current purview of rare book repositories, present a significant challenge to librarians, archivists and scholars. The program includes plenary addresses, seminars, presentations and workshops designed to foster the investigation of collection development, preservation, public service, technical service and administrative issues central to the work of rare book and special-collections professionals.

The preconference "Getting Ready for the Nineteenth Century" will be held in a variety of locations throughout the Library of Congress. Information about the preconference can be obtained at www.ala.org/acrl/preconfs.html.

Power Advocacy at the National Level
June 26

The American Association of School Librarians' preconference "Power Advocacy at the National Level" will prepare participants to present pressing library issues to their Congress members. An educational resources specialist for the National Digital Library Program will cover "The Power of the Internet for School Libraries."

Information about the preconference "Power Advocacy at the National Level," including the registration fee, can be obtained at www.ala.org/aasl/annualindex.html. Part of the preconference will be held in the Digital Library Visitors' Center, located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building.

Programs & Institutes

Designation of the Thomas Jefferson Building as a "Literary Landmark"
June 26, 10:30-11:30 a.m.

The 1897 Thomas Jefferson Building will be designated as a "literary landmark" by Friends of Libraries U.S.A. (FOLUSA) and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. Join in the program of literary readings and festivities to celebrate this remarkable building.

No reservations are required. The program will take place on the Neptune Plaza in front of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Susan Cooper and Margaret K. McElderry Between Writer and Editor: A Conversation
June 27, 7:00-9:30 p.m.

This program is an exciting opportunity to hear a conversation on the subject of writing and publishing children's books between Susan Cooper, author of children's novels (including the fantasy series *The Dark Is Rising*, science fiction, biography, plays and motion picture screenplays), and Margaret K. McElderry, vice president and publisher at the Simon and Schuster Children's Publishing Division.

Reservations are required. Call (202) 707-5535 or fax a request for information to (202) 707-4632. The program, sponsored by the Children's Literature Center of the Library of Congress, is located in the Mumford Room (Room 649), James Madison Memorial Building.

Area Studies Practicum: Trends in German Publishing — National Concerns vs. European and Global Challenges
June 27, 5:00-6:00 p.m.

At a time when the German publishing industry is the largest in Europe and the potential for great changes in the relationship between the printed and electronic delivery of information exists, European book publishers are pursuing new forms of competition and cooperation within that marketplace. In his presentation, Knut Dorn, president of Harrassowitz Booksellers, will address the challenge of the growing extension of world book markets, where and how an individual publisher fits into this complex picture, and the prospects and implications for both publishers and librarians.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The program is located in Room 113 (Meeting Room 3, Woodrow Wilson Collection), Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 30 participants)

Equity in Education in the Electronic Age
June 29, 10 a.m.- noon, Room 119, Thomas Jefferson Building

Reflecting the library profession's commitment to the basic value of freedom of information access, the program will address equitable access to information for all. Children's access to technology and their development of the necessary reading and critical thinking skills to use technology appropriately will be addressed. Librarians will be challenged to take an active leadership role in shaping an educational policy that ensures each individual has the opportunity and the skills to access information in the electronic era.

No reservations are required. The program is presented by ACRL/Education and Behavioral Sciences Section, ALA/Committee on Legislation/Task Force on America Reads/U.S. Department of Education (National Library of Education). The program will be held in Room 119, Thomas Jefferson Building.

Reference Service in a Digital Age
June 29-30

Digital Libraries. Metadata. Data Mining. Collection Development. Licensing. Cataloging. Preservation. Digital Object Identifiers. Access Management. Remote Reference. Where is the reference librarian? What kind and level of service is the reference librarian giving? What knowledge and skills does a reference librarian need to provide quality and accurate service? How can reference librarians be sure they have appropriate and adequate real and digital tools to provide quality service? How can reference librarians and their institutions work collaboratively to provide quality service, across both the public and private spectrum? Should reference librarians cede some of their responsibilities to intelligent agents or other artificial-intelligence technologies? With the focus on the real work being done by "librarians in the trenches," these issues and others will be covered. Participants will have an opportunity not only to listen to what some specialists are thinking and doing, but also to offer their perspective and suggestions during separate group discussions.

Schedule information about the institute "Reference Service in a Digital Age" is available at www.loc.gov/rr/digiref/. Enrollment, fee, and housing information can be found at www.librarysolutions.com/lcenroll.html. Sponsored by the Library of Congress in cooperation with Library Solutions Institute of Berkeley, Calif., the institute will be held in a variety of locations throughout the Library of Congress.

NEW! JUST ADDED

Library Acquisitions and Collection Development Issues in a Digital Age: A Discussion
June 29, 10:00-11:30 a.m.

Like other libraries and research institutions, the Library of Congress has been grappling with the subject of electronic resources and a world in which the need to own a copy of an artifact is no longer an impediment to cooperative collection building at the national and international levels. Among the management challenges posed by electronic works in a variety of digital forms are the long-term commitment to archiving and storing electronic data, the relationships with the National Digital Library Program and other national digital library efforts, and the interrelationship of the Copyright Office's CORDS (Copyright Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System) and the use of copyrighted electronic resources by the Library of Congress and its publics. This program will address policy, technical and procedural issues facing the Library of Congress related to acquisitions, selection and collection development, copyright control, creating a digital repository and managing access to electronic works.

No reservations are required. The program will held in Room 113 (Meeting Room 3, Woodrow Wilson Collection), Thomas Jefferson Building. Seating is available for 30 participants.

Stop by the Library of Congress Sales Shops

Stop by the Library of Congress Sales Shops during the ALA Annual Conference. Drawing on the magnificent architecture of the Jefferson Building and the richness of the collections, a wide variety of educational and gift items are available, including books, cards, T-shirts, mugs, tote bags and posters. See the new Sales Shop in the Jefferson Building, located next to the Visitors' Center. The Madison Building's Sales Shop, inside the entrance lobby, will also be open throughout the conference. A 10 percent discount is available for ALA Annual Conference participants with their ALA badge. Visa and MasterCard are accepted.

Sales Shop hours (Jefferson and Madison Buildings): 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., daily, including Sunday, June 28.

If your days are filled with meetings, take advantage of the Jefferson Building's Sales Shop during the All Conference Reception in the Great Hall, Saturday, June 27, 8:00 to 10:30 p.m. Select Sales Shop merchandise will also be available in the Library of Congress exhibit booth (#3222).

Visit the LC Exhibit Booth

Visit the Library of Congress exhibit booth (#3222) in the Washington Convention Center. The latest collections added to the National Digital Library Program's American Memory, a "Virtual Tour of the Jefferson Building," and the methods used to repair books will be demonstrated. Also featured will be a beta version of Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus on the World Wide Web and information and materials from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, including braille and recorded books and magazines, talking-book players, and catalogs and bibliographies, music scores, and music instruction material. Pick up the free poster of the splendidly restored Main Reading Room.

CDS Customer Service Fair in Conjunction with ALA Annual Conference
June 27-30, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

During the ALA Annual Conference, the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) will host a Customer Services fair in the National Digital Library Visitors' Center, showcasing CDS products and enabling customers attending ALA to meet with CDS customer service representatives. During the fair, ALA participants will be able to purchase CDS products at a special conference discount. There will be product giveaways and premiums.

The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Building.

How to Get to the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress will be included on one of the ALA bus routes. In addition, Washington's Metrorail system provides a convenient, safe and easy alternative. The "Capitol South" Metro stop, located across the street from the C Street entrance to the James Madison Memorial Building, is on both the blue and orange lines. These lines can be accessed at the "Metro Center" stop near the Washington Convention Center.

ADA Information

For ALA Annual Conference participants attending activities at the Library of Congress, interpreting services (American Sign Language, Contact Signing, Oral or Tactile) will be provided if requested five business days in advance of the event. Please call (202) 707-6362 (TTY and voice) to make a specific request. For other ADA accommodations, please contact the Disability Employment Program Office at (202) 707-9948 (TTY) and (202) 707-7544 (voice).

Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form For the ALA Annual Conference

Instructions: This form is available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/ala/ and can be submitted electronically. **Please do not use this form to register for the LC "experiences" listed on page 131.** If your browser does not support forms or you would like to use another method of transmission, you can reserve a tour or presentation by sending an e-mail to lcala@loc.gov, faxing your request to (202) 707-0190 or mailing your request to:

Library of Congress
Visitor Services Office (Attn.: Janna Marchione)
101 Independence Avenue S.E.
Washington, DC 20540-4990

The cut-off date for accepting reservations is close of business (5:00 p.m., EDT), June 23. Group reservations will not be accepted nor will reservations made over the telephone. Confirmation of the tour/presentation you requested will be e-mailed, faxed or mailed. If you receive your confirmation by e-mail, please be sure to print a copy. Your confirmation copy will serve as your admission ticket. In addition, the Library of Congress will be providing each tour leader and presenter a listing of the ALA Annual Conference participants scheduled for his/her tour or registered for his/her presentations. If you are confirmed for a tour or presentation and cannot attend, please notify the Library of Congress as soon as possible at the e-mail address, fax number or mailing address noted above.

Name _____

Institutional Affiliation _____

Phone Number _____

Fax Number _____

E-mail Address _____

Tour/Presentation's Name/Date/Time _____

Experience the Library of Congress at ALA

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to spend a "day in the life" of the Library of Congress? Following is a list of opportunities to "Experience LC" and learn more about the operations of the institution. More complete descriptions of the "Experience LC" offerings can be found on the Library's Web site at www.loc.gov/ala/. If you are interested in any of these programs, consult the Web site before registering. There you will also find information such as location, objectives, skills required and skills preferred for the various experiences. **A special "Experience LC" registration form also appears on the site following each experience category. Please be sure to use this special form when registering for these "Experiences." The form printed in this issue on page 130 is to be used for registering for other programs and tours, not these "Experiences."**

Acquisitions, Collection Development and Collections Management

Experience LC #1: Collection Development for Humanities and Social Sciences
One day; indicate your preference, June 22–26 & June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #2: Collection Development for the Science Reading Room
One day; indicate your preference, June 22–26 & June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #3: Collection Development for European Reading Room Reference
One to five days (indicate the number of days you would like to spend); June 22–26 & June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #4: Area Studies Collection Development at LC: China; Area Studies Collection Development at LC: Japan; Area Studies Collection Development at LC: Korea
(Broader or narrower country or region groupings in Asia will also be considered. Please be specific if you propose a broader or narrower alternative to these three.) One to two days (indicate the number of days you would like to spend); June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #5: Area Studies Collection Development at LC: Middle East; Area Studies Collection Development at LC: Africa
(Broader or narrower regional groupings in Asia will also be considered. Please be specific if you propose a broader or narrower alternative to these two opportunities.) One to two days (indicate the number of days you would like to spend); June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #6: Preparing Materials for Off-Site Storage
Three days; indicate your preference, June 24–26

Experience LC #7: Special Searcher
One day; indicate your preference for any day June 22–26 & June 29 – July 2

Reference & Public Service

Experience LC #1: Overview of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division
One day; June 22–26 & June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #2: Humanities and Social Sciences Management Experience
One day; June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #3: Reference in the Main Reading Room
One day; June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #4: Reference in the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room
One day; June 22–26 & June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #5: Reference in the Business Reading Room
One day; June 22–26 & June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #6: Science Adventures: Tours and Discussions with Science Staff
Location: Science and Technology Division — One day; June 22

Experience LC #7: Reference in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room
One day; June 25 or July 2

Experience LC #8: The Automated Reference Librarian
Two days; June 24 & June 25

Experience LC #9: Reference in the Geography and Map Reading Room
One day; June 22–26

Experience LC #10: Geography and Map National Digital Library Experience
Two days; June 22–23, June 24–25, or July 1–2

Experience LC #11: Reference in the Performing Arts Reading Room
One day; June 22–26 & June 30 – July 2

Experience LC #12: Reference in the Prints & Photographs Reading Room
One day; June 30

Experience LC #13: African American History and Culture in the Manuscript Division
One day; June 22–26 & June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #14: Information, Research and Collection Development in Luso-Hispanic Studies
One day; June 30 or July 1

Experience LC #15: Japanese Document Delivery and Full-Text Database Management
One day; June 24 or July 1

Experience LC #16: Asian Reading Room: Korean Reference Service
One day; June 25 or July 2

Experience LC #17: Asian Reading Room: Southern Asian Ref. Service #1
Two days; June 22 and 23

Experience LC #18: Asian Reading Room: Southern Asian Ref. Service #2
One to four days (indicate the number of days you would like to spend); June 22–25

Experience LC #19: Asian Reading Room: Tibetan Reference
One day; June 26

Experience LC #20: Automation and Network Administration for the Main Reading Room
One or more days (indicate the number of days you would like to spend); June 22–26, June 29 – July 2

Copyright Office

Experience LC #1: Getting Out the Word: The Role of the Copyright Public Information Section
One day; June 22–26 or July 1–2

Experience LC #2: Copyright Acquisitions
One day; June 23, 24, or July 1

Experience LC #3: Copyright Cataloging
One day; June 23, 26, or 30

Poetry and Scholarly Programs

Experience LC #1: LC's Poetry and Scholarly Programs
One day; June 23–25

Information Technology

Experience LC #1: THOMAS Web Site Critique
One day; June 22–26 & June 29 – July 2

Office of the Librarian

Experience LC #1: Inside the Office of the Librarian
One day; June 22–26

Experience LC #2: Inside the Congressional Relations Office
One day; June 22–26

Experience LC #3: LC's Public Relations
One or two days; June 22–26 and June 30

Experience LC #4: Digital Library Visitors' Center
One day; June 26–28

Law Library

Experience LC #1: Inside the Law Library
One day; June 22–26 and June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #2: Behind-the-Scenes in the Law Library: Collections Control
One day; indicate your preference, June 22–26 and June 29 – July 2

Experience LC #3: Law Library: Introduction to Legal Research
One day; June 23

Preservation and Conservation

Experience LC #1: Conserving Collections
One day; June 30

Experience LC #2: Conserving and Preserving Cartographic Materials
One to three days (indicate the number of days you would like to spend) June 22–27 and June 29 – July 2

Other Special Events at the Library

Designation of the Thomas Jefferson Building as a "Literary Landmark"

June 26, 10:30-11:30 a.m.

The 1897 Thomas Jefferson Building will be designated as a "literary landmark" by Friends of Libraries U.S.A. (FOLUSA) and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. Join in the program of literary readings and festivities to celebrate this remarkable building.

No reservations are required. The program will take place on the Neptune Plaza in front of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Americas Award

June 29, 4:00-6:00 p.m.
Mumford Room (Room 649),
James Madison Memorial Building

The Americas Award for Children and Young Adult Literature is given in recognition of U.S. works (picture books, folklore, poetry, young adult novels, selected nonfiction) published in the previous year in English or Spanish that engagingly relate to Latin America, the Caribbean or U.S. Latino cultures. The award is being presented by the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP), the Hispanic Division and the Center for the Book. The 1997 winners are *The Circuit by Francisco Jiménez* (University of New Mexico Press), and *The Face at the Window* by Regina Hanson (Clarion) and illustrated by Linda Saport. A reception follows the award.

Admission to the reception, by invitation or by wearing your ALA badge, is free. For more information, contact Reynaldo Aguirre at (202) 707-2015 or e-mail him at Reynaldo.Aguirre@const.loc.gov.

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